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August 1917
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WILLIAM N. HARTSHORN, President. HENRY W. NEWHALL, General Manager.
ARTHUR J. CROCKETT, Adv. Director. CHARLES B. MARBLE, Asst. General Mgr.

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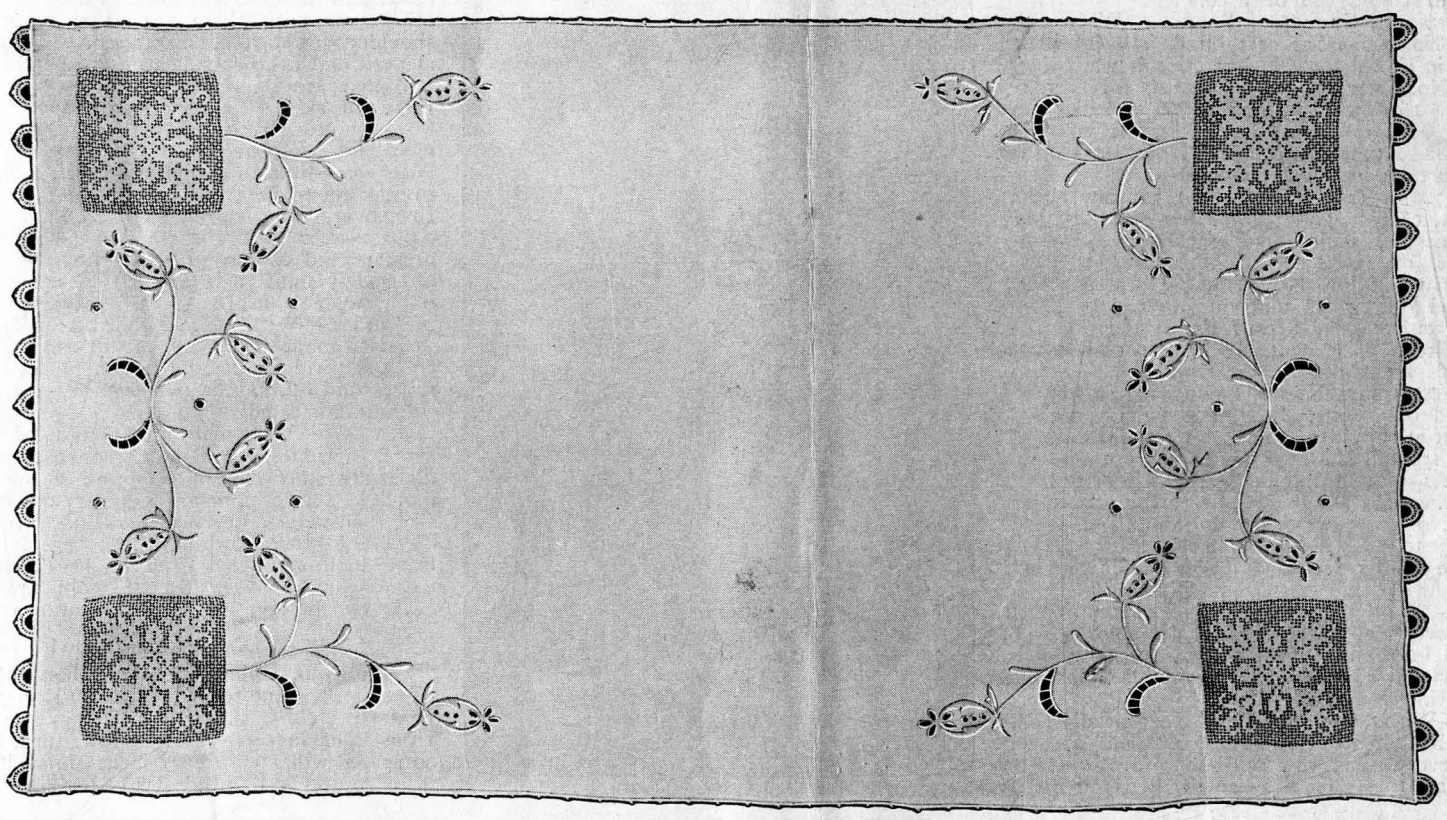
Vol. XXXI No. 6 Boston, Mass., August, 1917 15 Cents per Copy



No. 17-8-1. Ladder Work is Effectively Used in the Large Leaves, and the Crocheted Scallops are Wonderfully Attractive

Good Taste and Fine Workmanship Insure Such Beautiful Results as this Wide Table Scarf

By Ethelyn J. Morris

THE enrichment of plain white linen is largely a matter of patience and a great desire to possess beautiful things. Such a scarf as this, with its carefully planned and beautifully worked-out design, would adorn any room and dignify the table on which it appeared; it is the type of linen found in the shops of the importers, and yet it is a scarf that any woman can make for herself and enjoy in her own home.

It is made in three lengths; forty-four, fifty-four, and seventy-eight inches, the width being thirty inches for all. As a forty-four-inch scarf it is intended for use as a between-meal cloth on a forty-eight-inch square dining-table. This leaves an interesting margin of nine inches on two sides and two inches on the other two sides.

The fifty-four-inch length is particularly handsome for use on a thirty-inch square tea-table. This allows on two sides a drop that includes all of the heavier part of the design, leaving only a little on the top of the table at each corner. This size has still another use in that it exactly fits the top of a library or sofa table, so-called because of the fashion for placing it directly against the back of a davenport in the centre of library or living-room.

The seventy-eight-inch length allows the embroidery to fall over at the ends of a forty-eight-inch dining-table.

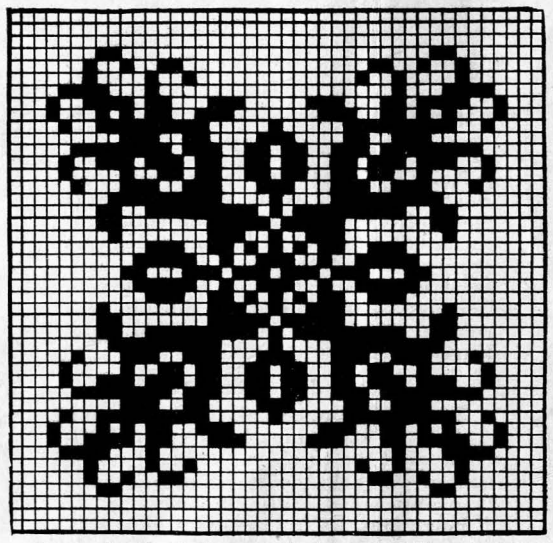
Stitches that are in themselves entirely familiar and quite simple have been used to develop the embroidery. It is in the high and careful padding for the satin-stitch flower sections and leaves, and in such little peculiarities as the working of projecting, thornlike sections at an angle to the main part of the figure, that distinction is achieved. The illustration shows clearly the use of small and long eyelets and large leaves in ladder-stitch.

For the sake of preserving a certain style the ladder-stitch on this design is all wrapped instead of buttonholed. Run the outline, carry a thread across, catch on the opposite side, and wrap back on it firmly, for each bar as it is reached. After bars are all made and edge line run around a second time, cut the linen away, roll it back with the needle and wrap as for an eyelet around the entire opening. The largest eyelets have two bars at right angles to each other and fasten together where they cross in the middle.

Two sizes of thread are used for the embroidery; the coarser for the cut-work and the stems, which are outlined.

To set in the filet squares, baste carefully and firmly in place, cut linen and fold back, and then whip all around the edge of the square with strong inconspicuous stitches, after which extra linen may be cut away.

For the scallops at the ends of the scarf, using the same cotton used for filet squares, work 20 d into the edge of the linen, ch 15, catch back in 4th d from beginning, * turn, 27 d over chain, 2 d on edge, turn, ch 2, t in 2d d on loop, (ch 2, skip 1, t in next d on loop) 11 times, ch 2, sl st into edge, turn, 1 d in each t, 2 d in each space to centre of scallop, picot of 4 ch, continue on other side of scallop, sl st to edge, 40 d in edge; ch 15, catch back in 20th st; repeat from * across ends of scarf. Finish sides with d, making a picot after each 24th d. The crocheting requires about three balls of hard-twist crochet cotton.



Start the medallion with 135 ch (43 sp). Use No. 70 crochet cotton and a No. 14 hook, and allow 8 meshes to an inch. See page 32 for general filet crochet directions and explanation of crochet stitches.

FOR FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF PATTERN AND MATERIALS, SEE PAGE 22

Knitted Slipover Sweater Belted at Waist

Crocheted Scarf of Iceland Wool

MANY of the new sweaters are of the slip-over variety. This one is of white with colored trimming, but any combination of colors can be used.

DIRECTIONS FOR SWEATER. BACK. — With white wool and No. 7 needles cast on 82 sts (about 18 inches), k in ridges for 8 inches (this is waist-line), change to No. 4 needles, k 25, * k 2 sts together, repeat from * 16 times, k 25, having 66 sts on needle.

BELT. — Knit in rib of k 2, p 2, for 20 rows, change to No. 7 needles, k 22 ridges or so that back measures 9 inches from waist-line.

Cast on 72 sts (about 16 inches) for one sleeve. Knit 1 row, cast on 72 sts for other sleeve, having 210 sts on needle. Knit 26 ridges (about 6½ inches) on 210 sts, or so that back measures 15½ inches from waist-line. Knit 93 sts. On a spare needle, bind off 24 sts and on other 93 sts. Knit one front and balance of sleeve after the following directions. * Knit in ridges, increasing 1 st towards front every other row until there are 30 ridges from shoulder, having 123 sts on needle, bind off 72 sts, slip 51 sts on a spare needle, start at shoulder at neck for other front, and repeat from *, slip 51 sts from spare needle to the 51 sts (care being taken to have ridges even), having 102 sts on needle. Knit 22 ridges, change to No. 4 needles, k in rib of p 2, k 2, for 20 rows, change to No. 7 needles, k in ridges for 8 inches, so that side seam corresponds to side seam on back, bind off, sew up side seams and sleeves.

CUFFS. — With spare steel needle pick up 60 sts around sleeve, with steel needles and colored wool knit in rib in rounds of k 2, p 2, for 26 rounds, then alternate 6 rounds white, 6 rounds color, and 6 rounds white, bind off.

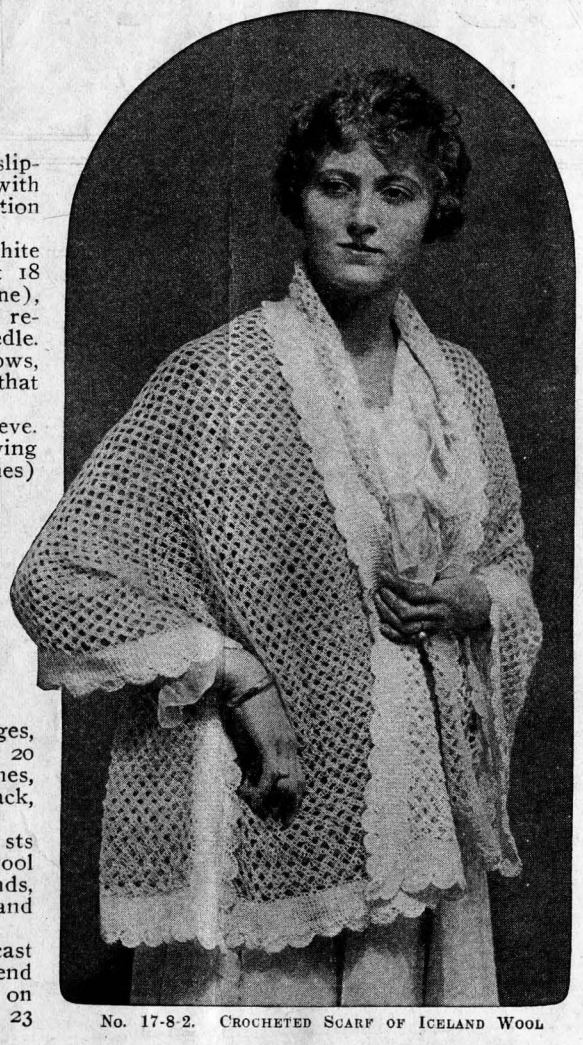
COLLAR.—With colored wool and No. 7 needles, cast on 3 sts. Knit in ridges, increase 1 st on each end of needle every other row until there are 61 sts on needle. Knit 19 sts on a spare needle, bind off 23 sts for back of neck, and on other 23 sts k one side after the following directions and the other to correspond. Knit in ridges, decrease 1 st at outside of collar and increase 1 st towards neck of collar every other row until there are 24 ridges from where shoulder was started, slip sts on a spare needle, start at neck and k other side to correspond.

With spare steel needle pick up 1 st from each ridge on side of collar on front and back, tie a thread in each of the five corner sts. With white wool and No. 7 needles.

1st row—k up to corner st, * over, k the corner st, over, k up to next corner st, repeat from * ending row, over, k the corner st, over, k to end of row. *2d row*—k, also k the wool overs, increasing 1 st at start and ending of row. Repeat these 2 rows alternately until there are 7 ridges, bind off, break off wool, sew neatly to neck of sweater.

POCKETS.—With white wool, cast on No. 7 needles 27 sts (about 6 inches), k 19 ridges, change to color, k 5 ridges, making buttonhole in centre of 3d ridge, bind off. Make two pockets, sew one to each side as illustrated.

BUTTONS.—With white and steel needles cast on 7 sts, k in ridges, increase 1 st on each end of needle every other row until cover is large enough for mold, k 7 ridges or as many as are required for size, k in ridges, decrease 1 st on each end of needle every other row until 7 sts are left, bind off, leave about 14 inches of wool, break off, draw the wool around cover, slip in mold, draw together. Make two buttons and sew one button on each side.



No. 17-8-2. CROCHETED SCARF OF ICELAND WOOL

Directions for Shawl

With white Iceland wool and bone crochet-hook, ch 163 sts (about 30 inches), turn, skip 7 sts, 1 d in next st, * ch 5, skip 3 sts, 1 d in next st, repeat from *, having 40 spaces in row, turn, ch 7 (these 40 spaces will measure 27 inches in width).

2d row — 1 d in 3d st of [CONCLUDED ON PAGE 20]

A Useful and Capacious Knitting Bag

By Elsa Barsaloux

No. 17-8-3. A bag large enough to envelope work, wool, and needles is made of tan poplin and lined with light green soisette. Oval loops for handles are wound with the green, and the artificial apples are two shades of green. Embroidery is outlined and filled in with running-stitch. Flower is red and leaves green.

Materials for Sweater

Seven 1½-ounce balls white Vicuna wool, two 1½-ounce balls colored Vicuna wool, or 15 skeins white Shetland floss and 2 skeins colored Shetland floss. One pair bone knitting-needles No. 7, 1 pair bone knitting-needles No. 4, 5 steel knitting-needles No. 8.

Materials for Crocheted Scarf

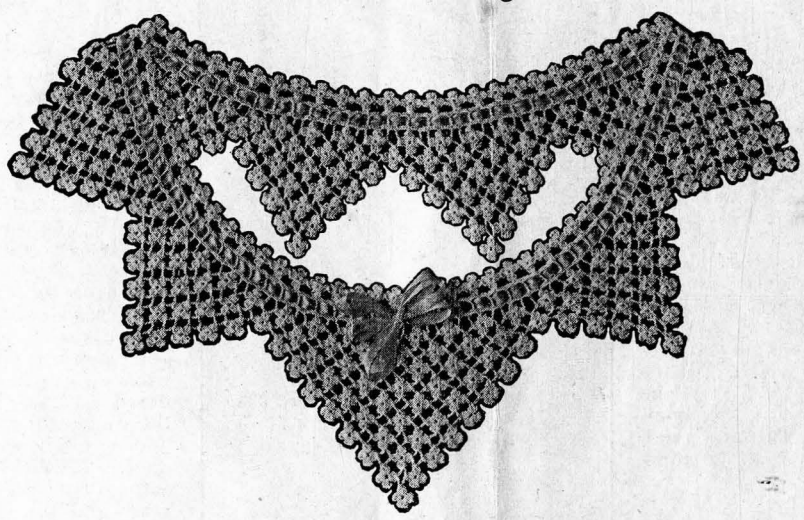
Four balls white Iceland wool, 1 spool light blue crochet silk, 1 bone crochet-hook No. 3, 1 steel crochet-hook No. 8.

BACK VIEW OF NO. 17-8-4, SHOWING POINTED SAILOR COLLAR

No. 17-8-4. ONE OF THE NEW SLIPOVER SWEATERS

FOR FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS, SEE PAGE 20

When a Crochet Hook Points the Way



No. 17-8-5. THE DAISY YOKE
By Laura E. Scott

A SCARF entirely made of filet crochet is indeed beautiful, but if one's patience is not quite equal to the task the pattern at the top of the page will readily suggest a linen centre, and no great ingenuity will be needed to use parts of such a beautiful border in an endless variety of ways.

As shown, the pattern is of course to be filled in with a plain open mesh. Having crocheted as much of the pattern as given, it will be a simple matter to continue by the illustration for the length required.

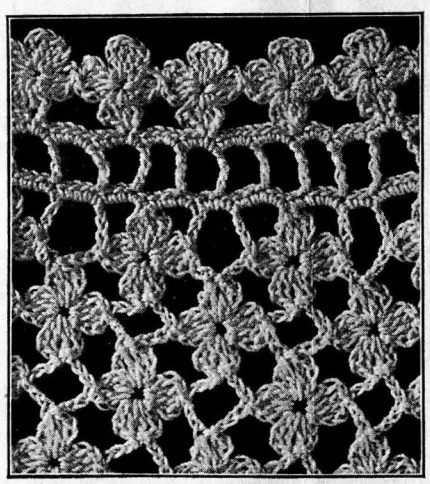
EDGE.—Make a row of spaces all around and finish with 2 d in each of 2 sp, ch 6, fasten in 1st d made, 4 d over 6 ch, 5-ch p, 4 d over 6 ch, repeat around.

About ten balls of No. 70 cotton were used for the whole scarf.

Daisy Yoke No. 17-8-5

MATERIALS. — Two balls crochet cotton No. 40, and a No. 10 steel hook.

Chain 9, t in 4th st from hook, ch 3, 2 t in 1st of 3 ch, catching only the loop (1) at the back of st, which then forms the centre of daisy, ch 3, sl st in centre (this finishes one petal), ch 3, 2 t in centre, ch 3, sl st in centre (2d petal). Make 3d petal in same way, then ch 3, t in centre, and sl st to top of 1st t to complete 4th petal. Never turn work over, ch 7, t in 1st of 9 ch, * ch 7, t in 4th st from hook, ch 3, 2 t in 1st of 3 ch, taking up back l, remove hook from work, insert in middle of 7 ch and draw l through, ch 3 and complete petal, ch 3, 2 t in centre, ch 3, remove hook and draw loop through 3d petal of first daisy, ch 7, and make a complete daisy. Chain 7, and sl st to top of 3d petal of unfinished daisy, ch 3, sl st in centre and complete daisy, * ch 7, remove hook and draw through in top of 3d petal of last daisy made. Repeat from * to *, ch 7, draw through middle of 7 ch at top of work.

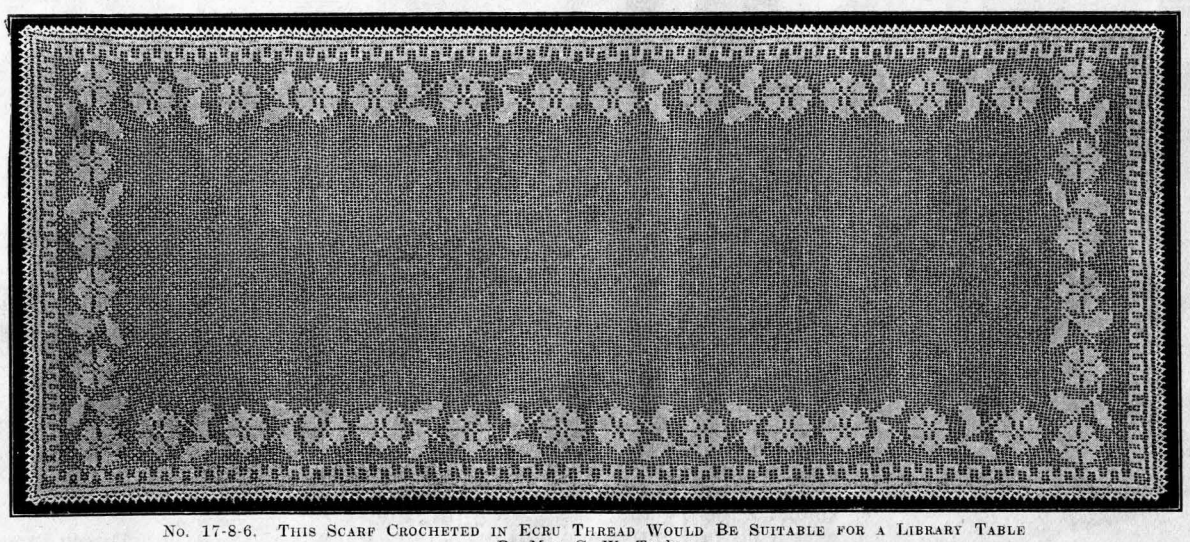


A SECTION OF THE YOKE

Repeat from the first *, adding one more daisy each time until point is four daisies deep, then leave off one daisy each time until there is only one daisy left, then start another point. The large point is six daisies deep. An ordinary sized yoke requires 8 small points and a large one.

BEADING. *1st row*—Make a row of d around top of yoke, ch 7. *2d row*—Skip 3 d, d t in next d, ch 3, repeat around, joining in 4th st of 7 ch.

EDGING.—Four d in each of first 2 spaces of beading, ch 4 instead of 7 and make a daisy like those in points, * 4 d in each of next 2 spaces, make another daisy, joining to side petal of previous petal, repeat from * around yoke.



No. 17-8-6. THIS SCARF CROCHETED IN ECRU THREAD WOULD BE SUITABLE FOR A LIBRARY TABLE
By Mrs. C. W. Taylor

Start with 406 ch, t in 4th from hook for 1st t and follow pattern above. For explanation of terms, see page 32.

No. 70 crochet cotton and a No. 14 hook makes a scarf about 17 by 40 inches, the meshes running 8 to the inch.

FOR DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS, SEE PAGE 20

The Children's Own Page
Vacation Clothes for the Little Folks

SIDE VIEW OF NO. 17-8-7, THE QUAINT OUTLINE OF THE HAT

ANY mother who has not yet completed the little folks' vacation wardrobe will be pleased to know that the two dresses and the middy suit seen here can be supplied made up, so that in the final crowded days of preparation the trying task of fitting garments to young folks can be eliminated and she can give all of her limited time to the embroidery. By this means the children may have really charming little frocks, when a simply made, unadorned dress might otherwise have to suffice.

No doting mother or vain young miss could desire more of a white piqué dress than is achieved in No. 17-8-9. It is made of soft piqué in rather wide ribs extending from shoulder to hem. The skirt portion, which fastens in the back, is mounted on a tiny sleeveless yoke of muslin, and the overblouse, which is made in one with the sleeves, extends straight across the back, continuing the line at the lower edge of the front. Waist and skirt sections are entirely separate and there are no gathers in either, so that the matter of laundering is as simple as possible.

In the lower right corner is another dress which is also made in two pieces. A guimpe or underbodice of white lawn is tucked across the shoulders, and cuffs and collar are daintily embroidered in white. The overdress of light blue Momie cloth slips on over the head and requires neither front nor back fastening.

Embroidery in a variety of colors has been chosen for this dress. A tiny basket outlined in brown is filled with flowers made of French knots worked closely together in two shades of pink. Leaves are green satin-stitch and stems outline.

A small spray of the flowers is embroidered on either shoulder. Edges of neck and sleeves, also the end of the simulated strap, are finished with cross-stitching in brown done over the edge of the stitched hem.

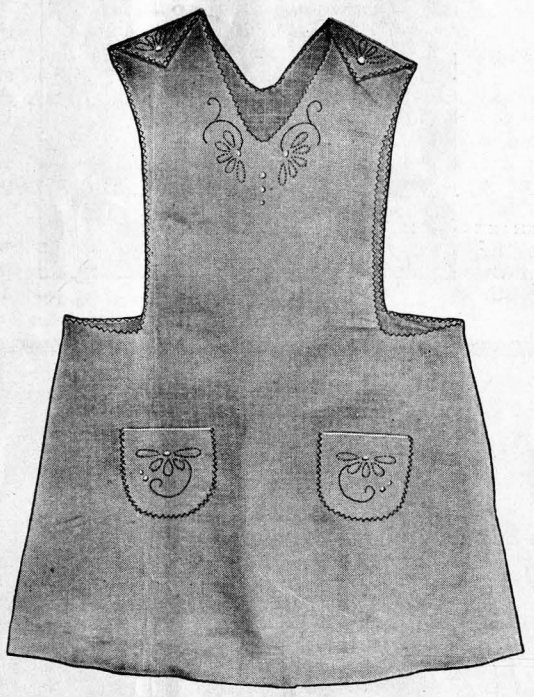
No small boy's wardrobe is complete without at least one middy suit, and since all boys like to play at being soldiers and sailors they will especially enjoy the suit illustrated, lettered in true middy fashion with anchors on the cuffs and collar. Blue is, of course, the desirable color for the embroidery, which is lightly padded and worked in satin-stitch.

A hat of piqué is always desirable, but especially so for the vacation trip, because it requires little space in packing, can be used with any dress, and is easily laundered, so that it may always be as crisp and fresh as the dress with which it is worn. The hat above is smart and unusual and sure to be becoming, framing as it does the little face beneath. The embroidery is all in satin-stitch and the downward and upturning brim is really one piece of fabric, embroidered and scalloped on both edges, a fact which is artfully concealed by the ribbon which indicates the lower edge of the crown, and fastens in a bow near the back. The crown is a circular piece of fabric gathered into a band to fit the head, and the brim, after being embroidered and joined in the centre back, is slipped over the band and sewed to it under the roll of ribbon.

NO. 17-8-8. BOYISH TO THE LAST DEGREE IS THIS SUIT FOR A CHILD OF TWO OR FOUR YEARS

NO. 17-8-7. THIS PIQUÉ HAT IS CAPABLE OF ENCOURAGING CHILDISH VANITY

NO. 17-8-9. PIQUÉ DRESS FOR A CHILD OF FOUR OR SIX YEARS

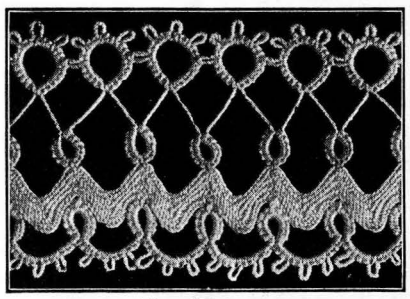


No. 17-8-10. A slip-over apron that fastens on the shoulders is made of cross-barred lawn and embroidered in pink or blue and white. Large daisy-like flowers are in shadow embroidery. Feather-stitching surrounds the pockets and cross-stitches taken over the hem give a similar effect on the edge. All work is in color except flower centres and dots, which are white.

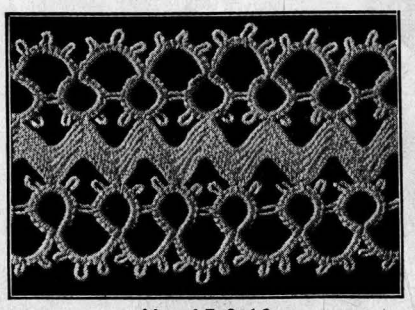
NO. 17-8-11. AN OVERDRESS OF BLUE, TOPPED BY NO. 17-8-11½, A WHITE LAWN GUIMPE

FOR DESCRIPTION OF PATTERNS USED, SEE PAGE 22

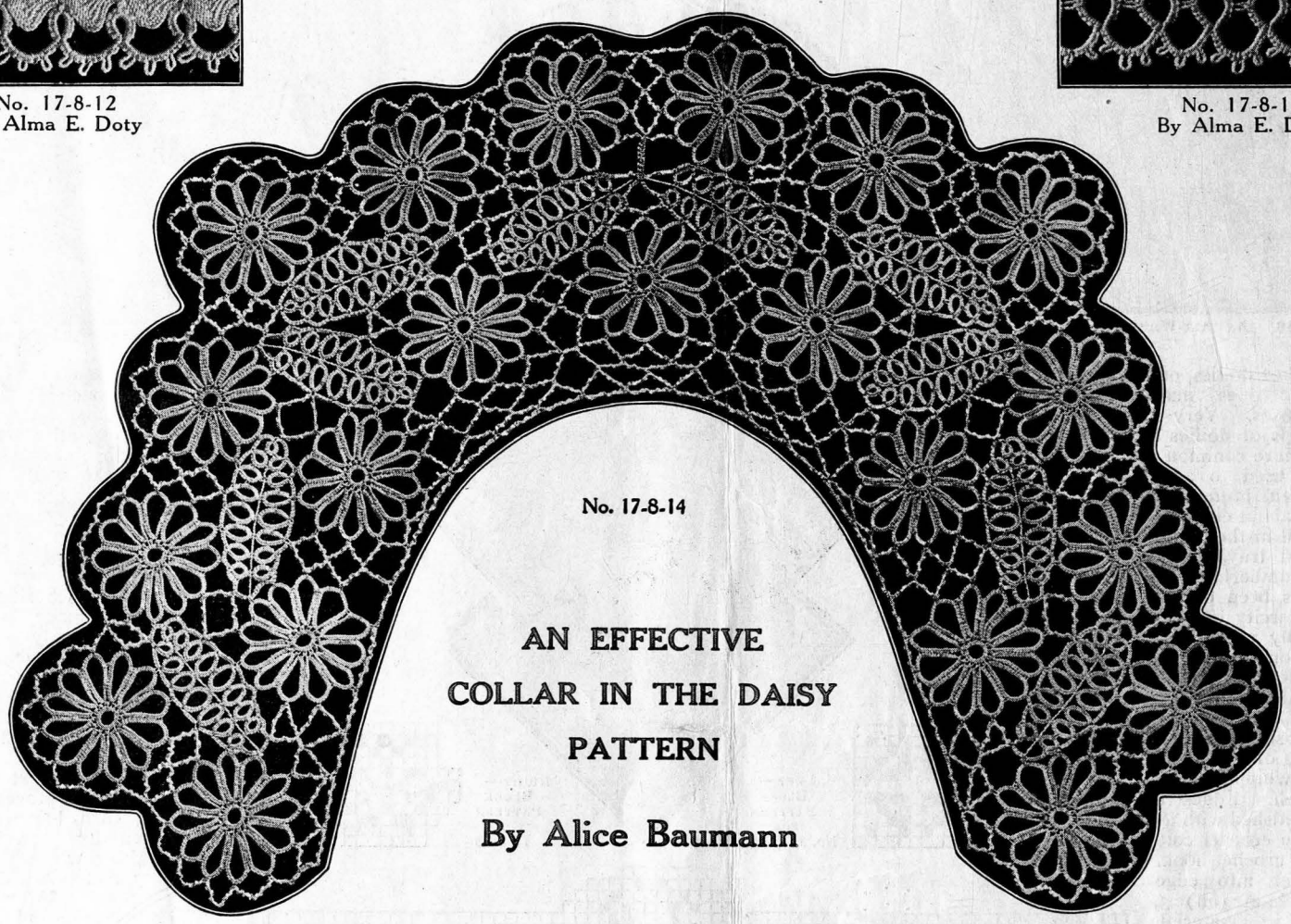
What the Shuttle will do for Nimble Fingers



No. 17-8-12
By Alma E. Doty



No. 17-8-13
By Alma E. Doty



No. 17-8-14

AN EFFECTIVE COLLAR IN THE DAISY PATTERN

By Alice Baumann

DAISY COLLAR. — Use 4 balls No. 15 crochet thread, hard twist.

DAISY. — Six yards of thread on shuttle. Ring 2 d s, 11 p separated by 2 d s, 2 d s, close; * r 6 d s, 5 p separated by 6 d s, 6 d s, close. Do not draw up too tight; pull into long narrow shape like daisy petal. Fasten to 1st p in 1st r, * repeat, joining by 1st and 2d p's. All p's are very small. Make 21 daisies, then the leaves which join to the daisies as they are made.

LEAVES. — Four yards of thread on shuttle; do not cut. Chain 10 d s; r 4 d s, join to 4th stitch back on ch, 3 d s, p, 4 d s, p, 3 d s, close; ch 4 d s; r 5 d s, join to last p, 4 d s, p, 5 d s, p, 4 d s, close; ch 4 d s; r 6 d s, join to last p, 5 d s, p, 6 d s, p, 5 d s, close; ch 5 d s; r 7 d s, join to last p, 6 d s, p, 7 d s, p, 6 d s, close; ch 5 d s; r 6 d s, join to last p, 5 d s, p, 6 d s, p, 5 d s; ch 5 d s; r 5 d s, join to last p, 4 d s, p, 5 d s, p, 4 d s; ch 5 d s; r 4 d s, join to last p, 3 d s, p, 4 d s, p, 3 d s; ch 7 d s; r 4 d s, join to last p, 2 d s, p, 4 d s, close. (NOTE. — The last ring was the centre end ring.)

Reverse directions for other half of leaf, joining 2d p's to 2d p in opposite rings back to starting-point, fasten. Thread needle on short length of thread left after fastening and run up through the centre p's to the 7th ring, then twist thread back.

In making the collar make all of the daisies first, then the leaves. Join the daisies first and then the leaves, according to the illustration. The filling in, joining, and outside finish is mostly 8-4's.

NOTE. — *Sets of Stitches (sts). 4-4, or other numbers; are single stitches of the stated number, like the first half of a d s; then the same number of single stitches, like the last half of a d s; this is one set of stitches.*

The pattern supplied for this collar shows the shape of collar and size and arrangement of daisies, leaves, and filling-in spaces. It is used only to lay the work down on often, as the joinings are made, to see that shape and size are correct, and insure a good fitting collar.

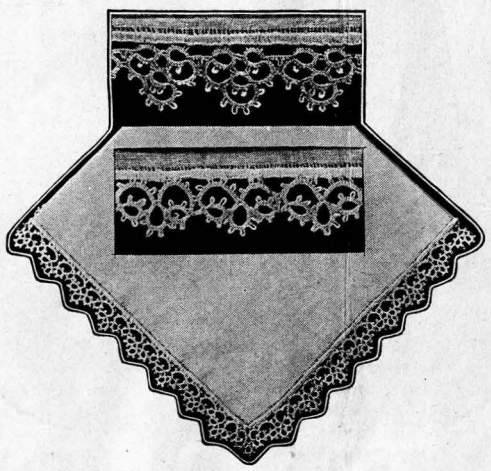
Handkerchief Edges

Number 70 crochet cotton was used for these edges. White or a delicate color may be used.

NUMBER 17-8-15.—* Ring (r) 3 d s, 5 p 3 d s between (bet), 3 d s, close; turn, chain (ch) 3 d s, p, 3 d s, p, 3 d s; turn, r 3 d s, join 4th p of last r, 3 d s, 4 p 3 d s bet, 3 d s; turn, ch 3 d s, 5 p 3 d s bet, 3 d s, join with shuttle thread to centre p of last r, 3 d s, p, 3 d s, p, 3 d s; turn, r 3 d s, p, 3 d s, join 2d p of last r, 3 d s, join centre p of 1st ring, 3 d s, p, 3 d s, p, 3 d s, close; turn, ch 3 d s, p, 3 d s. Repeat from *, joining 1st ch to last ch made at the 1st p. Corners are made separately and joined as per cut.

NUMBER 17-8-16. — * Ring (r) 3 d s, 5 p 3 d s between (bet), 3 d s, close; turn, chain (ch) 3 d s, 5 p 3 d s bet, 3 d s; turn, r 3 d s, join to centre p of 1st ring, 3 d s, 6 p 3 d s bet, 3 d s, close; turn, ch as before; turn, r 3 d s, 5 p, etc., same as first r, joining 3d p to 1st p of large r; ch 3. Repeat from *. At corners make 3 p in ch instead of 5 to turn square.

NUMBER 17-8-17. — * Ring (r) 3 d s, 5 p 3 d s between (bet), 3 d s, close; turn, chain (ch) 3 d s, 5 p 3 d s bet, 3 d s; turn, r 3 d s, p, 3 d s, join to 2d p of 1st ring, 3 d s, 3 p 3 d s bet, 3 d s, close; turn, ch 3; turn, r as before, joining 1st p to 1st p of previous ring; turn, ch 3; repeat ring; long ch as before (3 d s, 5 p, etc.). Repeat from *. At corners make 3 p in ch instead of 5 to turn square.



No. 17-8-15 (upper) No. 17-8-16 (middle) No. 17-8-17 shows how lovely a Tatted Edge may be on a Completed Handkerchief

Rickrack and Tatting Edging No. 17-8-12

LOWER EDGE.—Ring 6 d s, join to a point of braid, 6 d s, close. Turn, leave about ¼ inch of thread, ring 6 d s, p, (3 d s, p) 4 times, 6 d s, close. Turn, leave ¼ inch, ring like first, joined to next point of braid. Turn, leave ¼ inch, r 6 d s, join to last p of large r, (3 d s, p) 4 times, 6 d s, close. Continue length desired.

UPPER EDGE.—Ring 6 d s, join in hollow between points of braid, 6 d s, close. Chain (3 d s, p) 3 times, 3 d s. Continue for length desired.

Insertion No. 17-8-13

Ring 5 d s, p, 3 d s, p, 2 d s, join first point of braid, 2 d s, p, 3 d s, p, 5 d s, close.

Chain 4 d s, p, 3 d s, p, 3 d s, p, 4 d s.

Ring 5 d s, join to last p of last ring, 3 d s, p, 2 d s, join to next point of braid, 2 d s, p, 3 d s, p, 5 d s, close. Repeat on both edges.

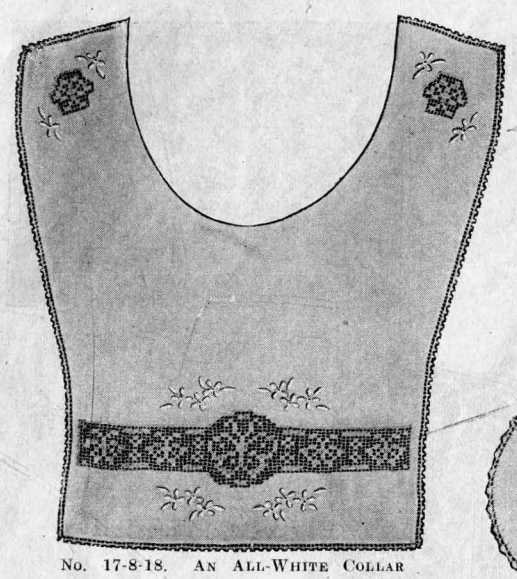
Patterns and Materials

No. 17-8-14. COLLAR. *Neck measure, 20 inches.* Cambric pattern, showing where to place the motifs, 30 cents. White or écru mercerized crochet cotton (4 balls), No. 15, 60 cents.

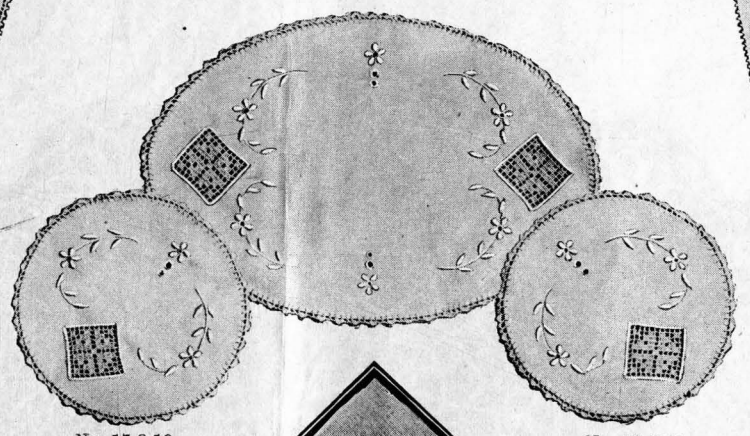
Nos. 17-8-15 TO 17-8-17, INCLUSIVE. HANDKERCHIEFS. *Materials.* Tatting cotton No. 70, white, pink, blue or lavender, 5 cents a ball. White handkerchief linen, sheer quality, 36 inches wide, $1.25 a yard.

TATTING SHUTTLES. Bone, 15 cents each; rubber, 18 cents each; sterling silver with pin-point attachment, 75 cents each.

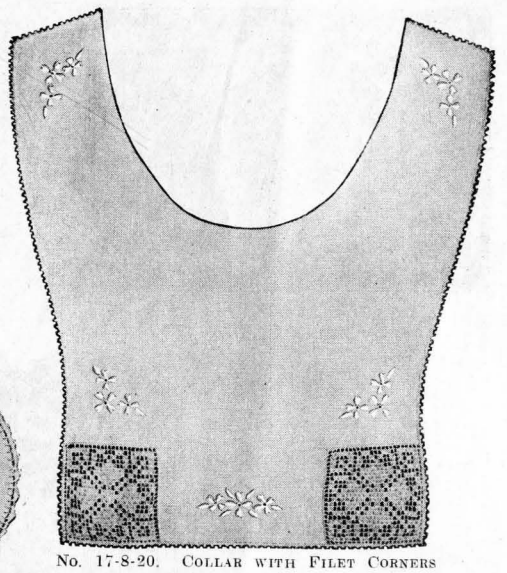
New Applications of Crocheted Insets



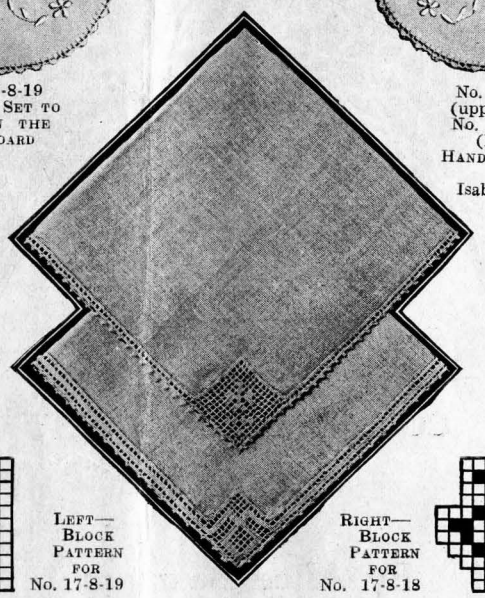
No. 17-8-18. An All-White Collar



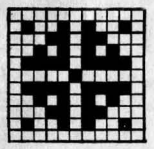
No. 17-8-19
A Doily Set to Use on the Sideboard



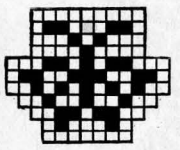
No. 17-8-20. Collar with Filet Corners



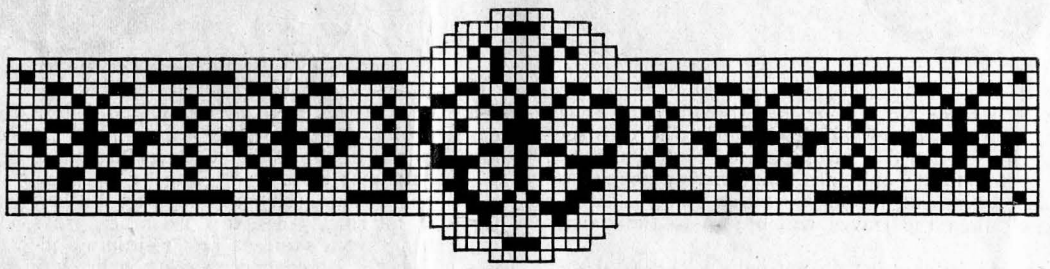
No. 17-8-21 (upper) and No. 17-8-22 (lower) Handkerchiefs By Isabel Gold



Left—Block Pattern for No. 17-8-19



Right—Block Pattern for No. 17-8-18



Block Pattern for Back of Collar No. 17-8-18

A SET of doilies, one oval and two round ones, may serve many purposes. Very often of late groups of doilies have taken the place of the more common scarf, and this set could be used to advantage in this way, on bureau, buffet, or serving-table. The oval one, about eight by twelve inches, could be placed in the bottom of the sandwich or bread tray, and six-inch round doilies have numberless uses. White cotton poplin has been chosen for this set. The recent scarcity of linen has aroused us to the really very satisfactory quality of many cotton fabrics, and poplin has seldom been found wanting. French and eyelet embroidery on these doilies is all white. Insets of crochet can be button-holed into position, and the fabric cut from beneath, or the edges of lace and fabric closely whipped together with over-and-over stitch. Edges of doilies are hemmed and finished with a simple crochet.

Edge. — Use crochet cotton No. 80 and No. 14 steel crochet-hook. Double crochet into edge of material, chain (ch) 3, double (d) in material, missing space of three chain, ch 3, d in material again, missing space of three chain, ch 3, 2 t in first stitch of last d, d in material, and repeat around doily.

Two collars, one on either side of the page at the top, are also of white poplin, and medallions of lace are set in in the same way.

The edge of No. 17-8-20 is finished with a simple picot crochet of d all around with picots at even intervals. In the case of No. 17-8-18 there is a row of d all around, then a row of space, and finished with a simple picot edge.

The embroidery in either case is all in satin-stitch. Both collars are of the wide sailor variety, useful for waist, dress, or coat.

The crochet on the two handkerchiefs is done in a rather unusual way by crocheting around the linen and then filling in the corners, instead of making the medallion and setting it in.

To make Handkerchief No. 17-8-21. — Use No. 14 crochet-hook and No. 150 crochet cotton.

For each corner of an eleven-and-one-quarter-inch square of linen cut a square one and one-eighth inches wide. About one-eighth of an inch from the edge, pull a thread all around the linen. Crochet with double crochet stitch all around, putting the hook into the linen where the thread has been pulled and crocheting very close together. When this is done make spaces of filet crochet around, being sure to put just nine spaces on each side of the corner. Then treble crochet (t) across each side of the linen on the spaces just made, but in the corners treble crochet only in five of the spaces, making spaces above the other three spaces. Now make spaces around the whole again, except on the last four trebles on each side of each corner where four t should be made with three spaces in the corner.

Now to finish corners, start at the side of one corner, make 6 spaces, 4 t, 1 space, 4 t, 6 spaces, turn the work, 1 space, 18 t, and fasten the last t to the top of the t which meets it, chain 3, and fasten with slip stitch to the third t back of the t just made, 15 t, 1 space, turn the work, 1 space, 4 t, 7 spaces, 4 t, 1 space, turn the work, 1 space, 4 t, 5 spaces, 4 t, 1 space, turn the work, 1 space, 4 t, 3 spaces, 4 t, 1 space, turn the work, 1 space, 4 t, 1 space, 4 t, 1 space, turn the work, 1 space, 3 t, and fasten the last t with slip stitch to top of the t that meets it, chain 3, and fasten with slip stitch to the first of the 3 t just made, 1 space, turn the work, 1 space. Put 3 d in each space all around the handkerchief with a picot of 3 chain between every 3 spaces.

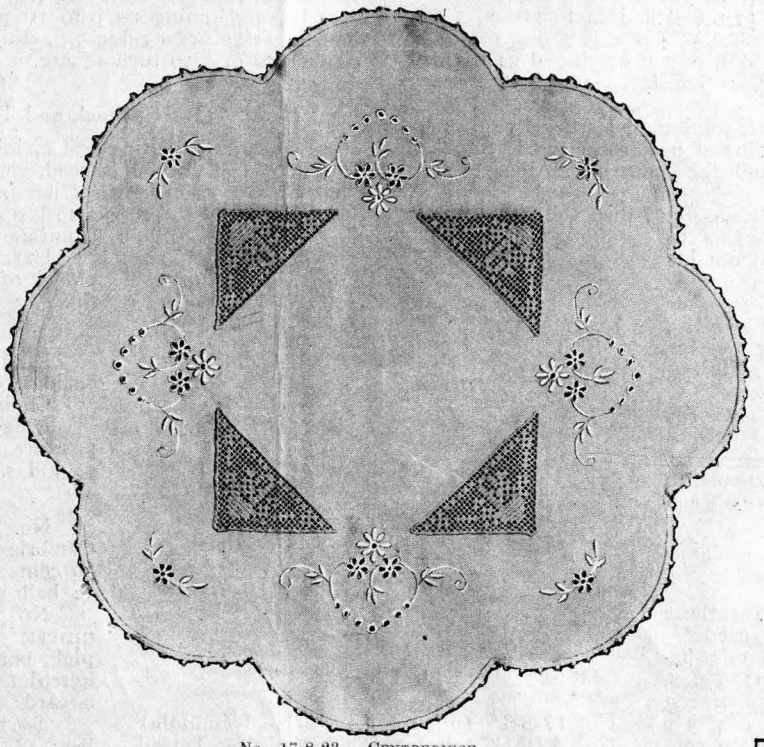
To make Handkerchief No. 17-8-22. —Use a twelve-inch square of linen, crochet cotton No. 150 and hook No. 14.

Cut a piece 1½ inches square from one corner and pull a thread ⅛ inch from the edge all around. Crochet with doubles close together around the linen, putting hook into the linen where the thread has been pulled. Make spaces all around and then make the corner. There should be 12 spaces on each side of the corner.

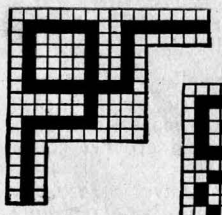
Make two more rows of spaces in the corner on the spaces just made.

[continued on page 22]

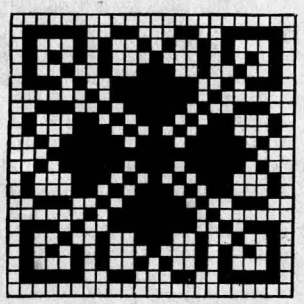
For Explanation of Crochet Stitches and General Filet Directions, see page 32



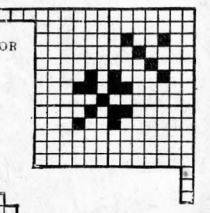
No. 17-8-23. Centrepiece



Left—Block Pattern for Corner and Edge of No. 17-8-22

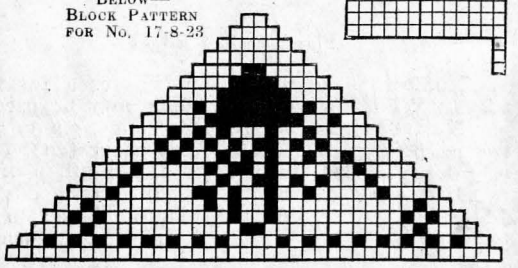


Right—Block Pattern for Corner of Collar No. 17-8-20



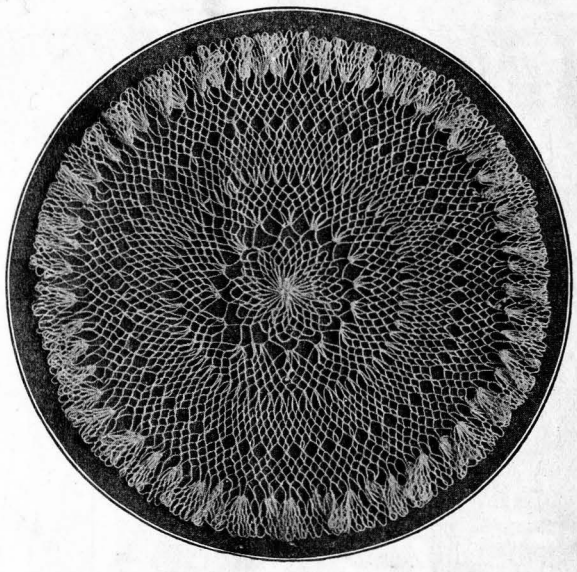
Right — Block Pattern for Corner of Handkerchief No. 17-8-21

Below—Block Pattern for No. 17-8-23



For Description of Embroidery Patterns and Materials, see page 20

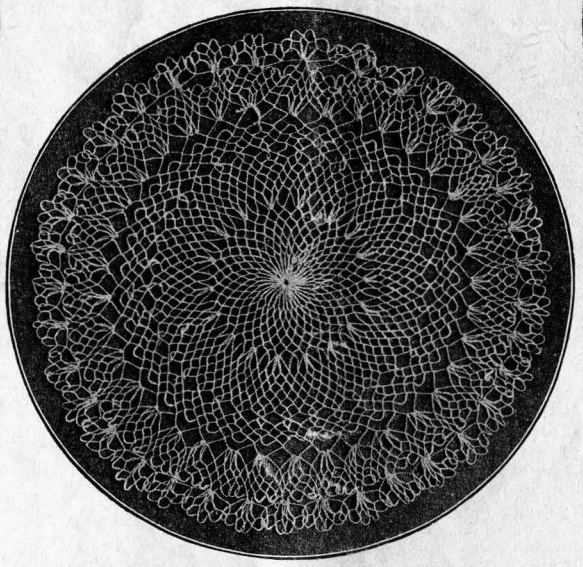
For the Woman that Nets

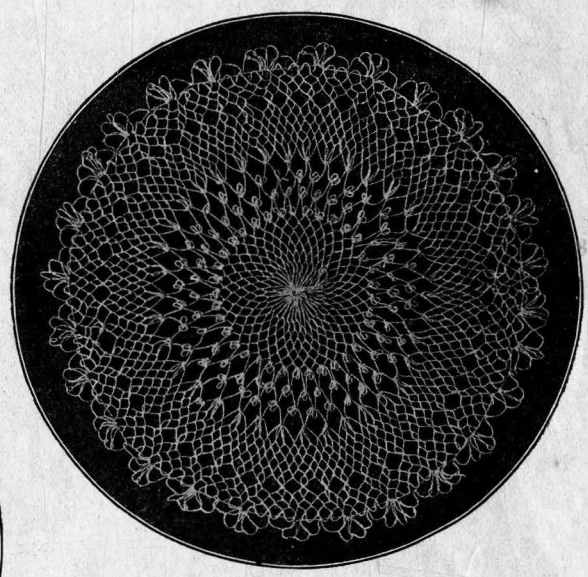


Doilies

By

Mrs. L. C. Huckstep





Centrepiece

By

Josephine Percival

NETTING is an old art but always new and always beautiful. It is almost impossible to make netting tawdry or common, which probably accounts for its distinction as one of the finer needle crafts. For beginners a book of careful instructions, fully illustrated, has been prepared and can be purchased for 25 cents.

MATERIALS.—Linen thread No. 50 and two mesh-sticks; one the size of a lead-pencil, the other the size of a very large knitting-needle.

Doily No. 1 (Upper Left)

With large mesh work 30 loops on a foundation string of same material. *Next 5 rounds* — Use small mesh. *7th round* — Use large mesh, making a knot in every other loop. *8th round*—Same mesh, 4 knots in every loop. *Next 4 rounds* —Small mesh. *13th round*—Large mesh, 2 knots in every loop. *Next 5 rounds* Small mesh. *19th round* — Large mesh. *20th round* — Small mesh. *21st round* — Skip 1st, net 2d, skip 3d, net 4th, repeat around. *Next 3 rounds* — Small mesh. *25th round*—Large mesh. *26th round*—Same mesh, 1 knot in 1st loop and 7 in next, repeat around. *Next 3 rounds* — Small mesh, to finish.

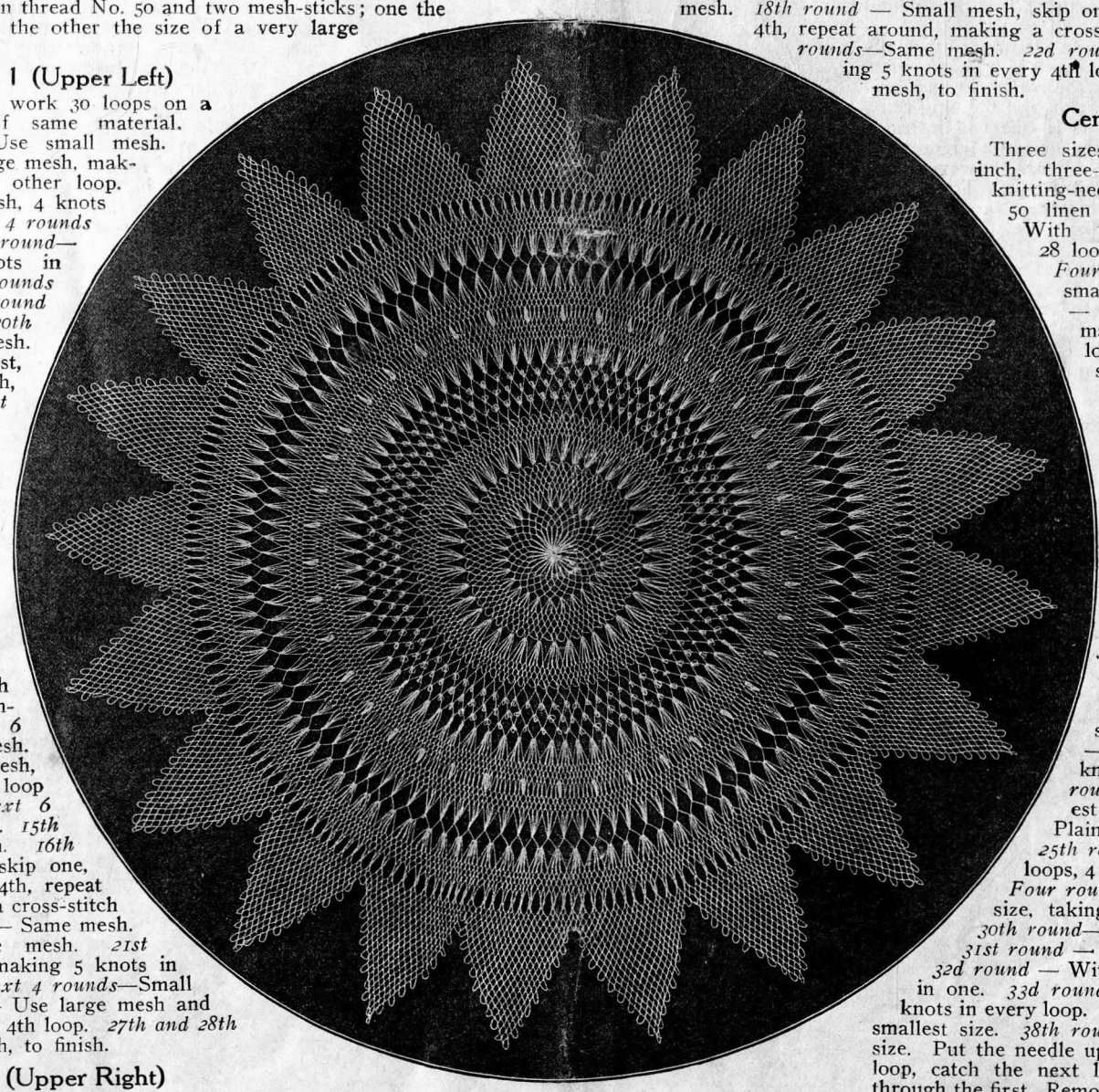
Doily No. 2 (Centre)

With large mesh work 36 loops on foundation loop. *Next 6 rounds* — Small mesh. *8th round* — Large mesh, making 1 knot in one loop and 3 in next. *Next 6 rounds* — Small mesh. *15th round* — Large mesh. *16th round*—Small mesh, skip one, net 2d, skip 3d, net 4th, repeat around. This makes a cross-stitch row. *Next 3 rounds* — Same mesh. *20th round* — Large mesh. *21st round*—Same mesh, making 5 knots in every other loop. *Next 4 rounds*—Small mesh. *26th round* — Use large mesh and make 5 knots in every 4th loop. *27th and 28th rounds* — Small mesh, to finish.

Doily No. 3 (Upper Right)

For materials see paragraph at beginning of this page. The size of thread and sticks governs size of doily.

With large mesh work 36 loops on foundation loop. *Next 6 rounds*—Small mesh. *Next 3 rounds*—Same mesh, wrapping thread around mesh-stick once and making 3 knots in every loop. *11th round*—Large mesh, 3 knots in every loop. *Next 5 rounds* — Small mesh. *17th round* — Large mesh. *18th round* — Small mesh, skip one, net 2d, skip 3d, net 4th, repeat around, making a cross-stitch round. *Next 3 rounds*—Same mesh. *22d round*—Large mesh, making 5 knots in every 4th loop. *23d round*—Small mesh, to finish.

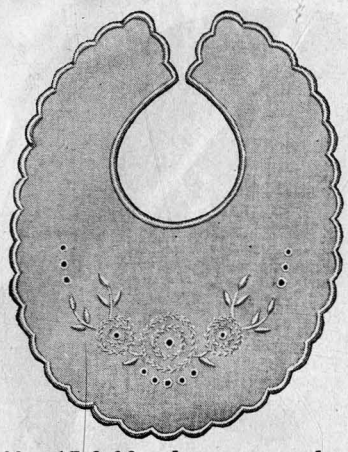


A BEAUTIFUL NETTED CENTREPIECE

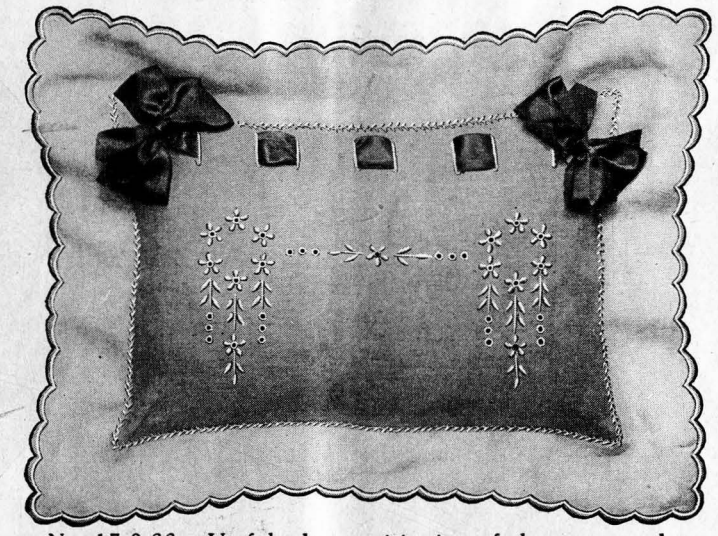
Centrepiece

Three sizes of meshes, one-half inch, three-eighths inch, and a knitting-needle for the fine; No. 50 linen thread may be used. With largest mesh, make 28 loops on foundation loop. *Four rounds* plain with smallest mesh. *5th round* — With medium size, make 3 knots in each loop, *Four rounds* with smallest size. *10th round* — With largest size make 4 knots in every other loop. *Four rounds* plain with smallest. *15th round* — With medium size, 1 knot in every other loop. *Next 3 rounds* — Thread over smallest size mesh twice, tie in loop, over once, tie in same loop, over once, tie in same loop. This makes one long and two short loops in same loop. *19th round* — With largest size, 4 knots in long loops. *Four rounds* plain with smallest size. *24th round* — Plain with medium size. *25th round* — One knot in 7 loops, 4 knots in every 8th loop. *Four rounds* plain with smallest size, taking the 4 loops in one. *30th round*—Plain with largest size. *31st round* — One knot in each loop. *32d round* — With medium size, 3 loops in one. *33d round*—With largest size, 3 knots in every loop. *Four rounds* plain with smallest size. *38th round*—Plain with largest size. Put the needle upward through the first loop, catch the next loop and pull it down through the first. Remove the needle and put it up through the tip of [CONCLUDED ON PAGE 20]

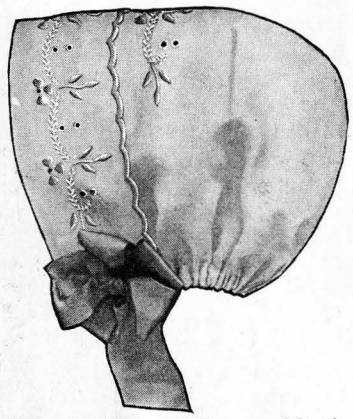
FOR DESCRIPTION OF PATTERNS AND MATERIALS, SEE PAGE 20



No. 17-8-32. In case one has a troublesome tooth



No. 17-8-33. Useful when a visitation of sleep approaches



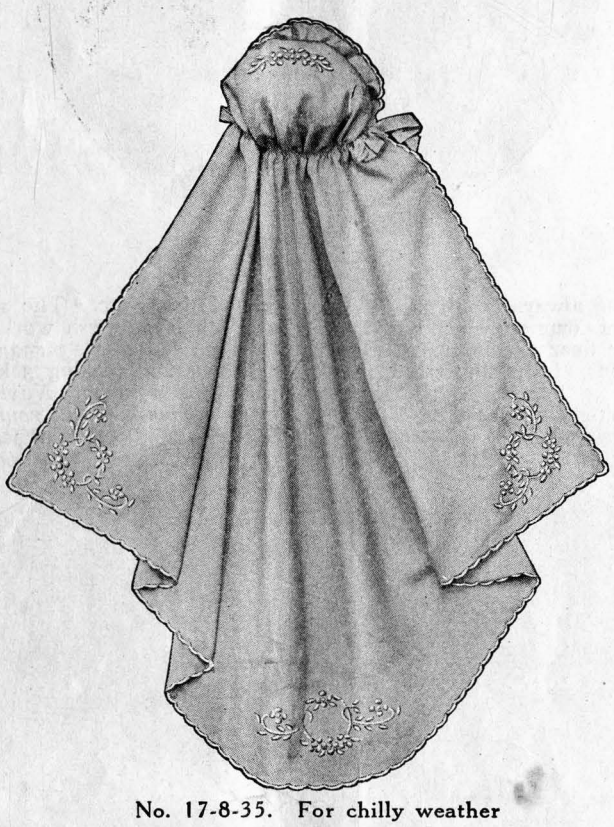
No. 17-8-34. Indispensable if one is susceptible to drafts

Some of the Little Things

STARTING out in life is apt to be very serious business and one should be as well prepared as possible. For instance, if one has a bib like No. 17-8-32 one's clothes can be protected with some dignity at that trying time when one experiences first teeth. The bib itself is made of an extremely good-looking linen cambric and embroidered in white with circles of the tiniest feather-stitching, eyelets, and satin-stitch. A lining of water-proof cloth worn beneath this ornamental exterior is the real secret of success.

Speaking of success, there are times, especially when one is being pushed about in a buggy, when no amount of twisting, squirming, or screaming serves to keep one awake, and the only thing to do is to settle back, as if one had intended to do it anyway, close the eyes, and ignore all grown-ups and passing vehicles, however hard they may try to look attractive. To get the greatest amount of enjoyment out of this process a pillow like No. 17-8-33 is recommended.

The pillow-cover is made of white lawn with embroidery of eyelets and satin-stitch in a design that doesn't interfere with one's comfort. The ribbon run through embroidered eyelets is tied in a becoming bow at each side above one's head where it can be appreciated by on-lookers. The back of this slip is made in two pieces that fasten together with snaps or buttons and buttonholes, then front and back are basted together and buttonholed through both, after which it is best to machine-stitch them together, about two inches from the edge and cover the line with feather-stitching.



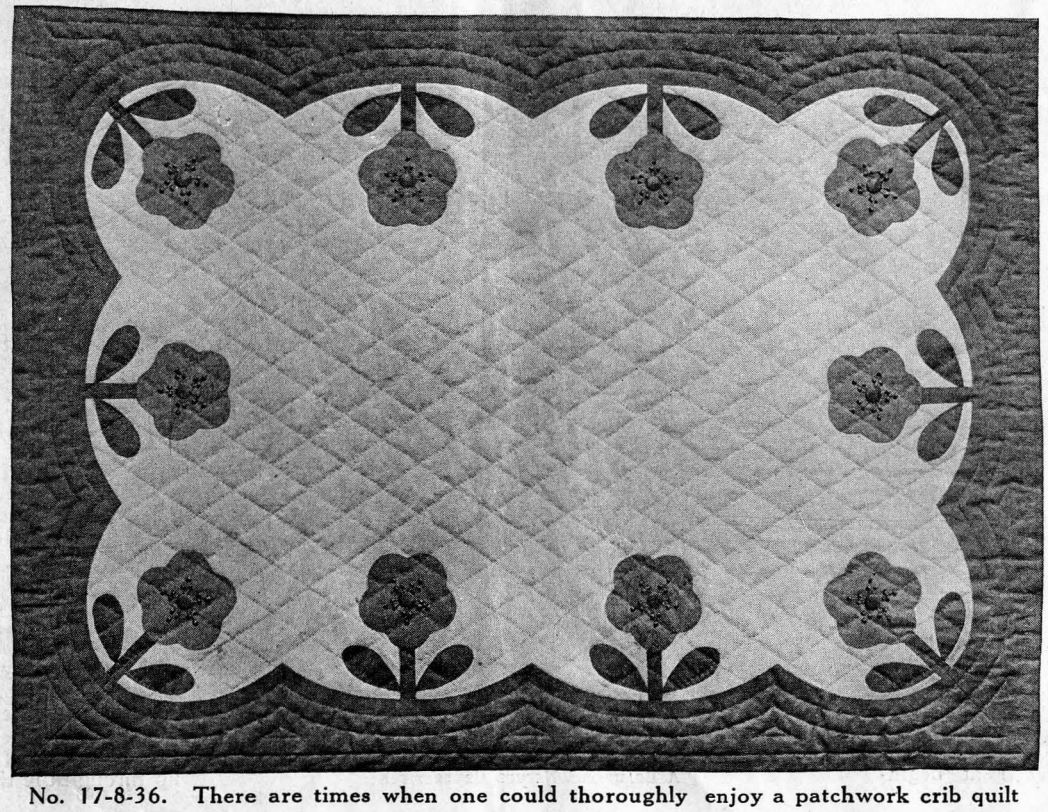
No. 17-8-35. For chilly weather

That Get One Started Right

For every-day wear it is perfectly proper to have a cap made of fine white lawn, but for special occasions linen cambric is considered more elegant; not that one cares so much one's self, but nurses and mothers seem to be interested in these details. They are agreed, too, that the type of cap illustrated in No. 17-8-34 launders easily because it is made of one piece and can be opened out flat. One thing they should remember, however, is not to mislay the draw-string that runs through the hem and holds the fullness in place. This cap is embroidered in eyelets, satin-stitch, and feather-stitch. The face band is embroidered on the under side of the material and turns back.

There is an important point that mothers, nurses, and aunts need to be reminded about. It is that one likes to kick and stretch without being hindered by clothes that are too elaborate. Early youth is the only time when such refreshing exercise can be indulged in freely, and it is a great aid to digestion and rapid growth.

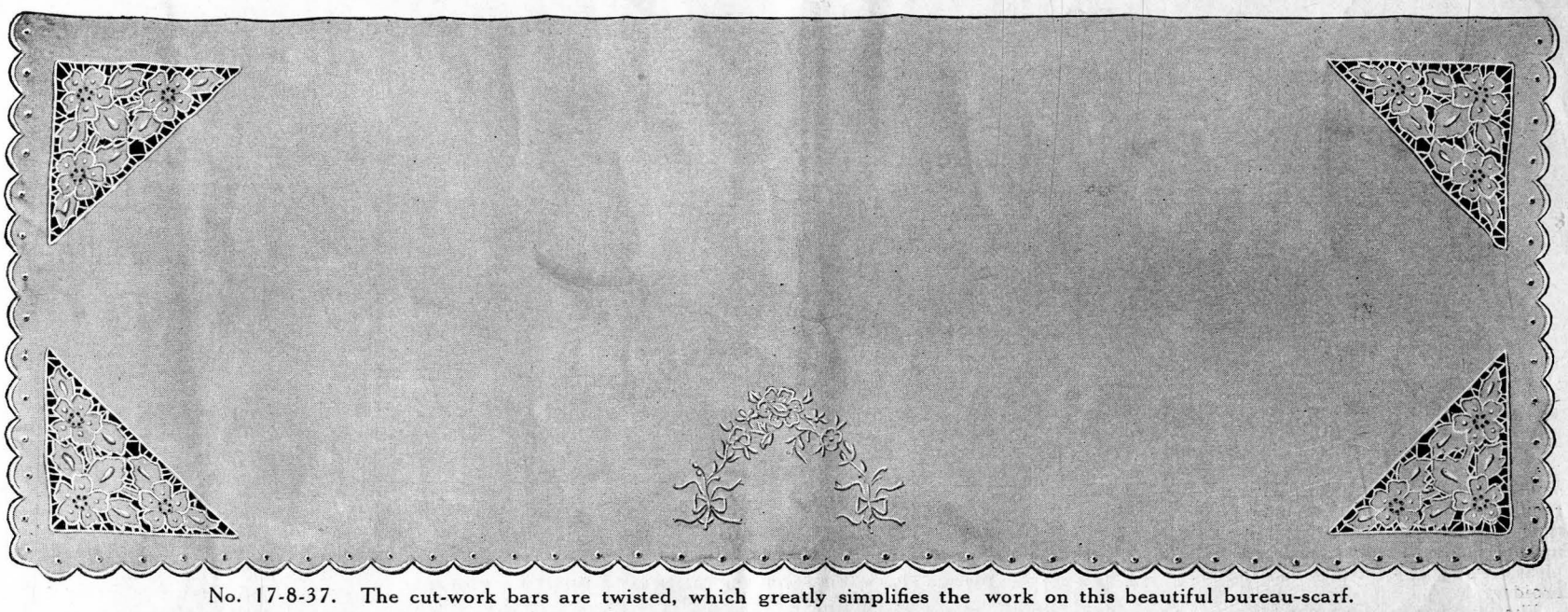
The capicote, No. 17-8-35, is a most enjoyable garment. It has none of those inconveniences, called sleeves, through which one's arms are forever being thrust. It is made of white cashmere, embroidered in a design suitable to one's age. Mothers like to know that the stitches are satin and outline with French knots around flower centres. A run stitched on underneath, or two stitchings, if the cape is lined, holds the ribbon that gathers one corner into a hood.



No. 17-8-36. There are times when one could thoroughly enjoy a patchwork crib quilt

A patchwork quilt adds much to the appearance of one's crib. This one has interesting pink flowers with green stems and leaves and a border of blue. Some kind aunt is usually willing to make this quilt because they like to embroider the flower centres with yellow, and do the quilting in little tracks all over it. The centre is something called unbleached sheeting, and the colors are chambray. The pattern comes all stamped on the material so the aunts find it easy to make.

For Description of Patterns, see page 20



No. 17-8-37. The cut-work bars are twisted, which greatly simplifies the work on this beautiful bureau-scarf.

Beautiful Cut Work in Simple Forms

MANY women look admiringly at cut-work embroideries and sigh with longing, but feel the work too difficult to undertake. The amount of work and intricate character of many patterns is no doubt a little appalling sometimes, and it is to give every one an opportunity that these beautifully simple pieces have been secured.

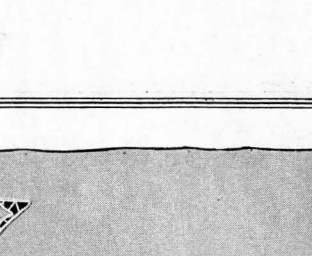
The details below show the two forms used. The one at the left shows twisted bars that are just like those used in lace-work, and buttonholed edges; nothing difficult there. That is the method used for both scarf and pillow. The other detail shows the method used in No. 17-8-40, the oval. Here the bars are buttonholed and the edges of the large eyelets are whipped in the usual way. The finishing edge of the entire piece is narrowly buttonholed over a line of padding run just inside the stamped edge line.

All bars, whether twisted or buttonholed, are laid and finished as the running of a cut-work section progresses. Start at a convenient point to run the stamped line with fine stitches, as the first bar is reached carry the thread across on top of the linen and fasten with a tiny but secure stitch at the opposite end and exactly on the stamped edge line of space, then twist or buttonhole back over this thread, taking care not to catch into the linen underneath. Continue running stitches to next bar and repeat.

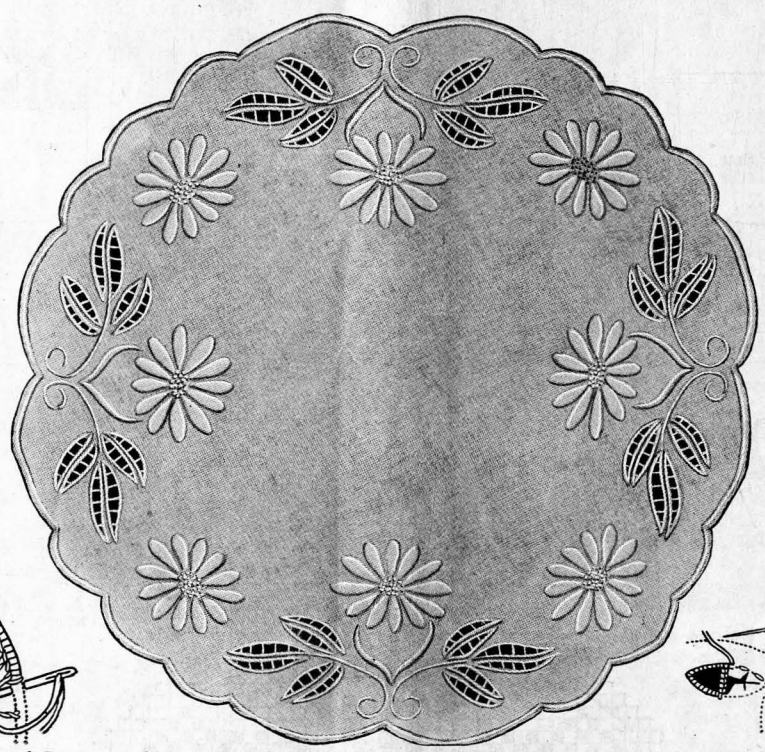
When the edge is all run and bars all finished we are ready to cut the linen. It may need to be snipped on curves in order to fold back neatly. Never cut the linen all away close to the edge of the open section, as it will cause the edge to stretch and spoil the shape of the space. Push the extra material under with the point of the needle and finish the edge all around with buttonholing or whipping as the case may be. In the round centrepiece, bars and edges of leaves are both buttonholed.

The centre motif on the scarf is in satin-stitch, a few French knots being used at the tips of flower stamens, which are made with a single stitch. Stems are outlined.

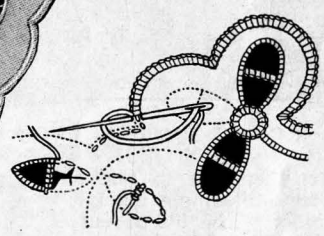
The petals of the large flowers on the centrepiece are in satin-stitch, the centres French knots. Leaves and stems are also satin-stitch. The long shallow scallops are very easy to buttonhole and pleasing, too.



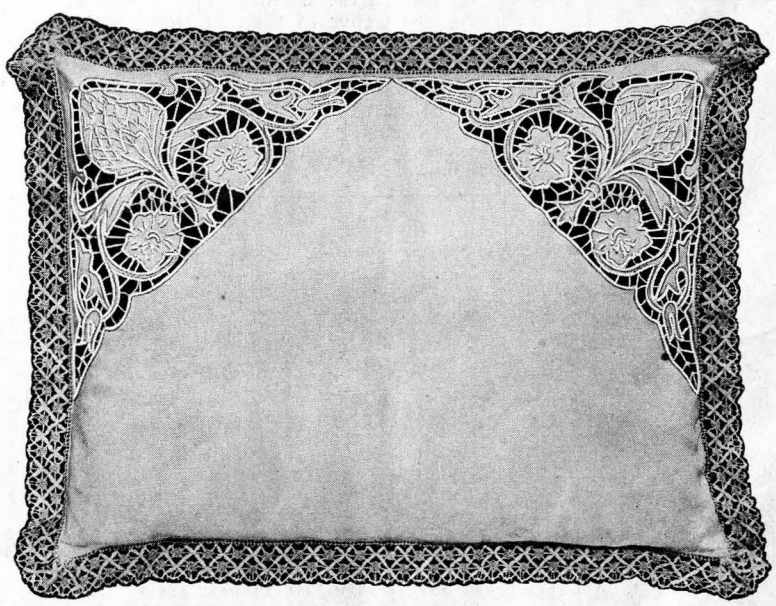
Cut-work with Twisted Bars



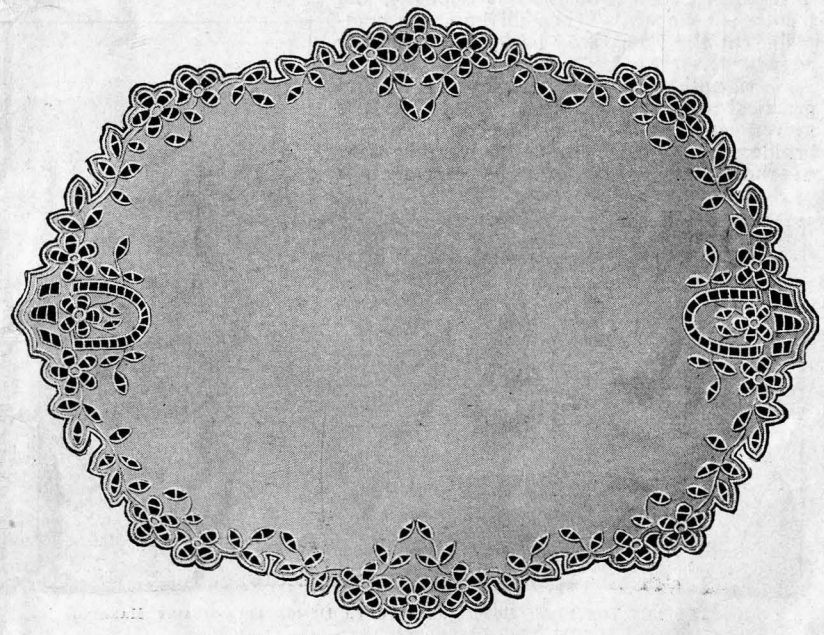
No. 17-8-38. Twenty-four-Inch Centrepiece



With Buttonholed Bars



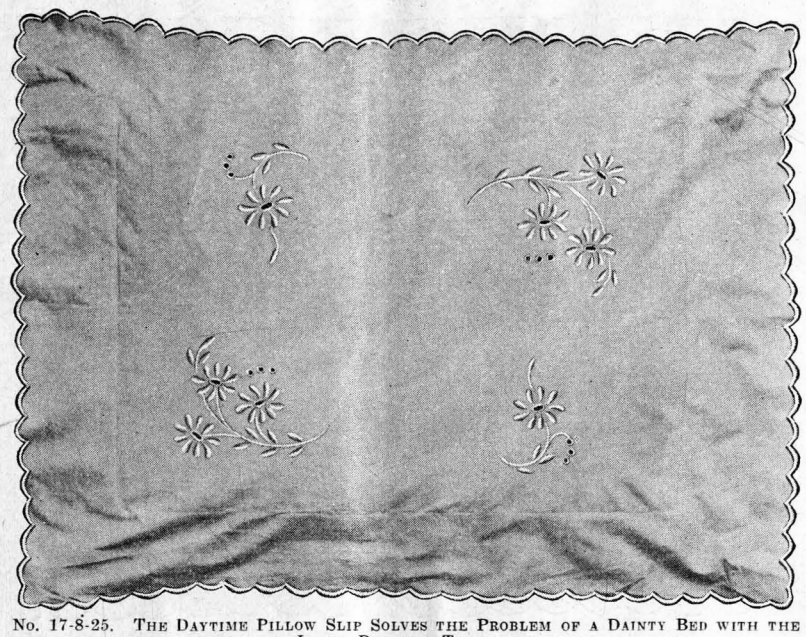
No. 17-8-39. White Linen Pillow



No. 17-8-40. Oval End Piece

For Description of Patterns shown on this page, see page 20

Pillow Cases and Towels

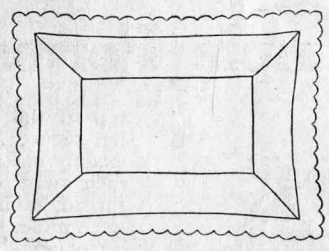


No. 17-8-25. The Daytime Pillow Slip Solves the Problem of a Dainty Bed with the Least Possible Trouble

Rather Unusual in Design

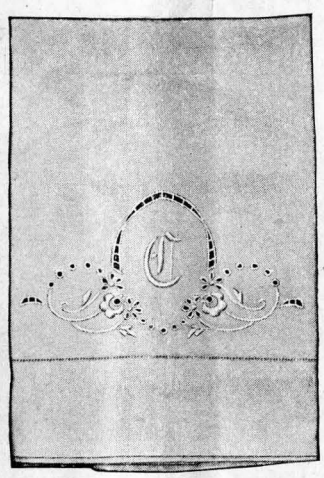
VARIOUS kinds of pillow-cases are shown here, each to meet a different need and each daintily embroidered in a design that is sufficiently decorative, but requiring a very moderate amount of time. All of them come carefully made up and the worker has to do only the pleasantest part of the work, the embroidery.

The daytime slip at the top of the page is unique in the way in which the back is finished with a wide fitted band to hold it in place over the pillow. The diagram shows this band and the oblong space in the middle through which the pillow is slipped. The old favorite, always so good, the daisy design is used for decoration.

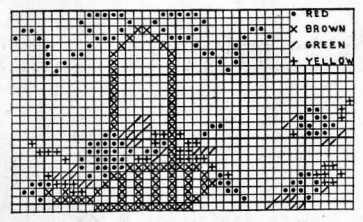


Back of Day Slip. The Oblong Opening Admits the Pillow

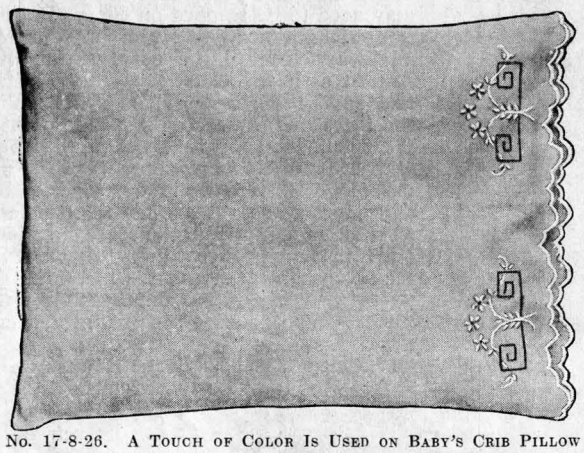
The pattern represented by No. 17-8-27 is pretty enough to find a place in the hope chest and simple enough for any one to embroider. The bit of cut-work in ladder-stitch is whipped like an eyelet. Run the outline of the spot with fine stitches, carry the thread across as each bar is reached, fasten it on the line opposite, and wind back closely. When all bars are complete, cut the linen, fold back, and whip the edges.



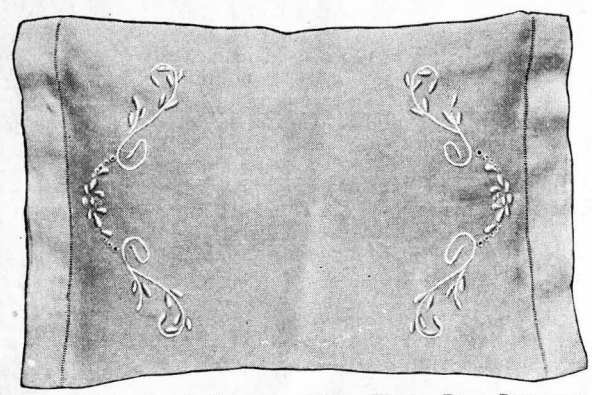
No. 17-8-27. Hemstitched and Neatly Initialed



Arrangement of Colors in Cross-Stitched Design on Towel No. 17-8-31 at the Bottom of the Page



No. 17-8-26. A Touch of Color Is Used on Baby's Crib Pillow

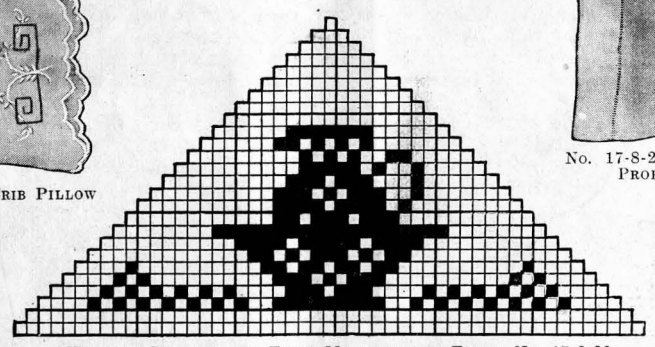


No. 17-8-28. Baby's Carriage Pillow Would Be a Perfectly Proper and Very Useful Little Boudoir Pillow

A crib pillow-slip that is always useful and practical has two small motifs with lines and flower centres of delicate blue or pink, embroidered in a boil-proof color. The rest of the design is white. The carriage-pillow, widely hemstitched at the ends, has a well-placed design in white satin and eyelet work.

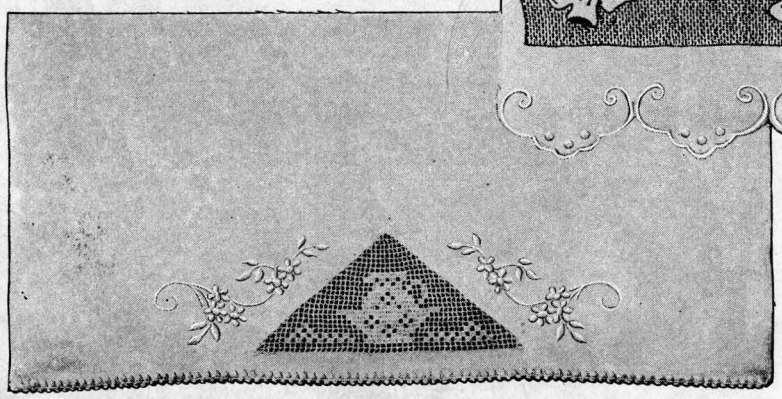
For the first of the interesting group of towels, start the filet medallion with 159 ch, which allows 9 sts for the 1st sp. Meshes should run 7 to the inch. See page 32 for filet crochet directions and explanation of stitches. The edge of this towel is finished with groups of 4 d, worked all into the same place (over a quarter-inch hem), followed by a 5-ch p. The space at the base between each of these groups of stitches is equal to the space they cover at the edge, about one-fourth inch.

The cross-stitch pattern is stamped on a hemstitched towel, and colors can be found in the diagram above. The basket is brown, flowers pink with green leaves and yellow centres. The bow is also pink.



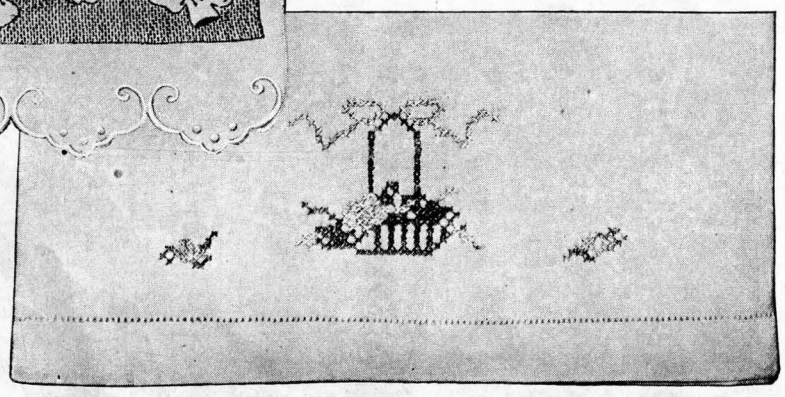
Working Pattern for Filet Medallion in Towel No. 17-8-29

Darning up and down with the weave of the material forms the blue background for flowers outlined with yellow on the towel in the middle. The background itself is outlined with yellow, and the ornamental scallop is white. If the right side of the huckaback is selected the darning threads will run under the weave of the material in the desired direction. The edge of this towel is very handsomely scalloped in white. Run the scallops on the stamped lines and fill the space between with padding, then buttonhole evenly. The stitches should meet at the junction of scallops.



No. 17-8-29. The Filet Bowl and Pitcher Design is a Quaint Marking

No. 17-8-30 Yellow Flowers Against a Background of Blue Darning



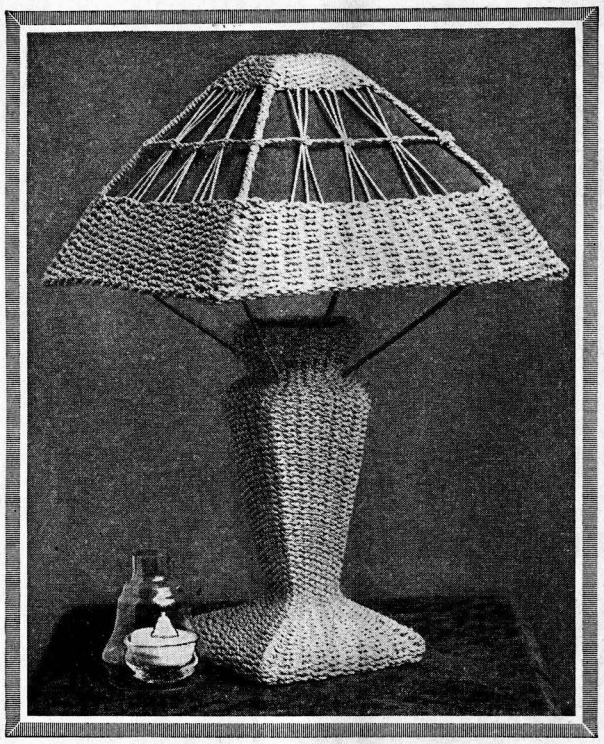
No. 17-8-31. A Little Brown Basket with Pink Flowers and a Pink Bow

For Description of Patterns and Materials, see page 22

Crêpe Paper Rope is a Good Substitute for Reed in These Lamps

By Carrie D. McComber

SUCH AN ELECTRIC LAMP AS THIS WILL LAST FOR YEARS IF SHELLACKED WELL



A CANDLE LAMP IS A VERY USEFUL NOVELTY

THE BUNGALOW LANTERN IS EASILY MADE AND INEXPENSIVE

THE two lamps and the lantern shown here are all made with crêpe paper rope woven over crêpe paper covered wire, but these shapes would lend themselves also to reed. The paper rope becomes impervious to damp air and even to salt air when it is thoroughly shellacked, but it cannot, of course, be soaked in water.

Crêpe paper rope comes in hanks 36 feet long and in three sizes. The ⅛-inch size is employed for all these pieces. It is 15 cents a hank, and can be had in a variety of colors and shades. Number 7 green cotton-covered wire in 36-inch lengths is used for the spokes. It is 15 cents a dozen, but cheaper by the gross.

Crêpe paper for covering the wires comes in all colors at 15 cents a fold, the fold 20 inches wide and 10 feet long. One fold will cover wire for all these pieces, if all are to be of the same color. Spokes and rope should be matched in color.

In shellacking the pieces, care should be taken to cover the entire outside and inner surface and the crevices. The usual formula for shellac is half a pint of denatured or wood alcohol to half a pound of clear shellac. Orange shellac was used over the brown paper used here, to give a deep rich tone. White shellac is used over light colors.

Glue for catching ends and a spool of fine wire are needed.

The weaving is done as in reed basketry, but unlike reed, the wire spokes are all kept bent in the shape that they are to take, and all are bent every time the shape changes. This is an advantage, as they keep their direction if care is taken not to disturb them while working.

All the weaves mentioned are described in the Priscilla Basketry Book. Single weaving is passing the weaver over and under spoke after spoke in turn, having an odd number of spokes. If an even number of spokes is desirable with single weaving, use two weavers and work with each for three or four inches alternately, to keep the order changing with every succeeding row.

Paring is done with two weavers and an odd or even number of spokes. Cross the two weavers between each two spokes in turn, making the under the upper one at each turn.

Triple twist requires three weavers hanging low from three successive spokes. Bring the weaver at the left hand over two spokes and under one; pick up the next weaver at the left and follow the same rule, and so around in turn. Odd or even spokes.

It starting a weaver let the end remain until the piece is finished. Then cut off all ends and tuck them into the weaving, touching them with a bit of glue if necessary.

To cover the wires. Cut them the desired length. Next cut ¾-inch strips of crêpe paper across the grain, and fold lengthwise. Double one end of the fold over the end of a wire with the two edges downward. Hold the wire with the right hand and the paper with the left, and twirl the wire with the right hand, stretching the paper with the left as it winds downward. Tear the paper off slantingwise at the other end and touch with a bit of glue. This is a little puzzling at first but quite fascinating when one once learns the knack.

In weaving, push the rows close together. This is more necessary in paper than in reed work. Do not try to hold the work in the hands, but place it on a table and keep it there.

To finish off the spokes after the piece is completed, cut off the wire spokes in even lengths so that there will be about an eighth of an inch to bend over towards the next spoke and bend into the weaving. Pliers help in this work.

A pair of cutting pliers is a great convenience and a pair of pinchers a necessity.

The Lantern

An excellent brass lantern to hang inside, holding a candle firmly, with glass chimney braced by wires to keep it from being affected by the wind when used on the porch, may be had for $1.10, postage and packing included.

Two dozen wires and seven hanks of paper rope are required. Cut 17 wires 18 inches long, 17 wires 9 inches long, 17 wires 12 inches long, and 17 wires 4½ inches long.

Make from the paper-covered wire a ring 1½ inches in diameter. Cover all the wires and clamp the 17 longest and the seventeen 12-inch ones alternately to the ring, bending each over the ring at one end and pinching it flat and firm with pliers. Place the ring flat on the table with the spokes radiating outward at equal distances. Catch an end of a rope weaver under two spokes and make an inch of single weaving. Then lift the work from the table and bend the spokes to form a roof in the shape suggested by the illustration. Separate the spokes into singles and make three inches of single weaving. Then bend all the long spokes straight down. Bend the short ones outward for the roof edge. The spaces between the spokes are too wide. For the lantern part insert the seventeen 9-inch wires, between the original ones, forcing the ends well into the weaving. Make two inches of weaving over the long straight wires of the lantern part and then make a row of pairing.

Now finish the roof of the lantern. Insert the 4½-inch spokes between the others and make two inches of single weaving and a row of triple twist. Finish off the spokes.

On body of lantern, two inches below the last row of weaving, cross the wires to form pattern shown and catch each two together at points of contact with a bit of spool wire. Make two inches of weaving, having the first and last rows pairing, and the rest single weaving. Make another band of openwork and make three or four inches of weaving as before. Finish with a row of triple twist. Line with silk or crêpe paper.

To hold the lantern in the centre of the outside holder, bend a piece of wire into two circles, something the shape of a pair of goggles and fasten this firmly to the lantern ring. It will act as a brace to hold the outside away from the lantern.

The Electric Lamp

The electric attachment of this lamp consists of a round wooden block 2 inches in diameter and 2 inches deep through which the brown silk-covered wire threads and to which the socket end screws. On the other end of the wire is the plug. This attachment, without the glass bulb but with the chain socket, costs about $2.25. With the key socket it costs a little less. The base needs weighting to make it steady. For this purpose, a dozen No. 5 lead dress weights at 10 cents are required. For the lamp and its shade, 39 wires and a dozen hanks of rope are used.

To make the lamp, wind 18 wires each 18 inches long. Place nine of these flat on the table and cross them with the other flat nine, having the point of contact just at the centre of both groups. With a piece of spool wire twine these together flat, going over and under group after group in turn until they are firm. Catch one end of the rope under two of the spokes and another end under the next two and make an inch of single weaving over pairs. Separate the pairs into singles, cut off one weaver and one spoke, push the spokes around at even intervals to fill this space and continue with single weaving over single spokes until the base is five inches in diameter. Now arrange the lead weights around the top of this mat half an inch from the edge and in pairs, one over the other, and tie them securely to the mat with the spool wire. Bend the spokes sharply upward and make a row of triple twist. Make an inch and a half of single weaving. An opening is required here for the electric wire. Reverse the direction of the weaving once around and then continue in the regular direction, leaving one spoke uncovered with the weaving. Thread the silk-covered wire through this space, with the socket and block inside the lamp and the plug outside. After two more rows of weaving, cut the spoke out in the space where the wire entered. Have seven inches of single weaving with the spokes straight up. Bend the spokes outward and weave until the lamp is 10 inches high and 7 inches in diameter at the top.

It will act as a brace to hold the outside away from the shade. Cut four 36-inch wires in two and twist them together two and two, making four strong wires 18 inches long. Wind them with paper. Now project them one by one through the weav-

ing at the four top corners, push them down through the lamp, through the bottom, and bend the wires around a spoke back into the lamp. Then tie each at the top of the spoke next it with a bit of spool wire. They cannot be too firm. Bend these wires outward and leave them to shape to the shade when it is finished.

Bend all the wires sharply inward, putting the wooden block inside and leaving the brass outside, Two pairs of hands are convenient here, one to hold the brass socket upward and keep it in place while the other pair weaves. If this is not practicable, hang the socket on the outside and work around it. When the spokes are so near each other that they are a confusion, cut out every other one and then weave over two spokes until the small neck of the brass fixture is reached. Weave close about the small brass neck and then up for about a quarter inch onto the large part of the socket, but do not cover the brass quite to the indentations of the clamps which fasten the parts of the socket together. These may need opening for repairs to the socket. Finish with a triple twist.

For the Shade. — Cross ten wires with eleven wires to make an odd number of pairs. Fasten the two groups as you did those at the beginning of lamp. Make an inch of single weaving over the spokes in pairs and then separate into singles and continue until there are five inches of weaving. Finish with a row of pairing. Pick up the mat, flare the wires in the desired direction and cross them once in a 1¼-inch space, tying the crossings temporarily with spool wire. Make a row of pairing and then two inches of plain weaving with a row of pairing to finish. Cross the wires three times in a 2½-inch space and make a 2-inch band of single weaving with a pairing row at top and bottom edges. Make a row of triple twist.

The Candle Lamp

This candle-lamp is ideal for a bedroom or a dark corner where other lights are not practical. A glass candle-lamp consisting of bowl to hold the giant candle and a chimney-top cover costs 20 cents, and the double wick candle 5 cents more. (See illustration.) Outfit complete, including postage, 35 cents.

For the lamp and shade, and the braces for the shade-holder and its sides, forty 36-inch wires are needed and 12 hanks of rope. Begin the lamp like the electric lamp, and make an inch of weaving over the spokes in pairs. Then cut off one spoke and weave around once over singles. Separate the spokes into four groups, three groups of eight spokes each and one of seven, with a corner spoke between each two groups. Mark these corner spokes so that they cannot be mistaken. Continue with the single weaving and one weaver, and each time a corner spoke is reached wind the weaver once around it. When the mat is five inches square, tie a dozen lead weights to it as in the electric lamp. Bend the spokes straight up and make half an inch of weaving, looping the rope over the corner spokes as before. Bend the spokes in towards the centre and make two and a half inches of single weaving. Bend the spokes outward to fit the candle-lamp and weave to the top and around it to hold it tight. Finish with a row of triple twist.

The Shade-Holder.—For the braces, cut four 36-inch wires in two, twist two together for each brace and wind with paper. Thread one of the wires into the weaving at the top of each corner and thread it down and through the weaving at the bottom, clamping it to one of the spokes. Then tie the brace at the top to one of the spokes with a bit of spool wire. Make it firm. Make a wire square big enough to hold the shade and attach it to the braces.

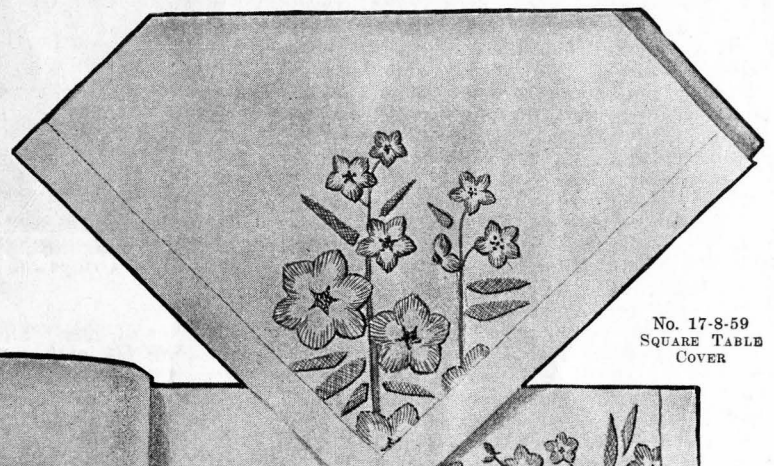
The Shade.—Cover a piece of wire 8½ inches long with the paper and bend it into a square that is two inches on each side. Clamp forty 18-inch wires to it, nine on each side and one at each corner. Place the work flat on the table and make 1½ inches of single weaving. Wind the corner spokes for five inches with the rope. Now knot one end of the rope to one of the corner spokes two and a half inches below the weaving, and knot the side spokes in groups of three as shown in the shade. Make a row of pairing two and a half inches below the knotting, twisting the two weavers together three times in each of the wide corner spaces. These spaces are too wide. Bend eight 14-inch pieces of the covered wire into hairpin shape and thrust the ends of two into the weaving of each of the wide spaces, drawing the loop down tight. Use these as spokes to fill the wide spaces. Make three inches of single weaving and finish with a triple twist. Line with silk or crêpe paper.

Now that reed is so scarce and so very expensive, craft workers should make use of materials that are produced here in our own country, and the paper rope has many possibilities. The basketry instruction books are helpful, however, because they suggest shapes, and explain stitches and methods of weaving. The pliable wire foundation used in the work, as illustrated in this article, makes the work less difficult than some other forms of basketry.

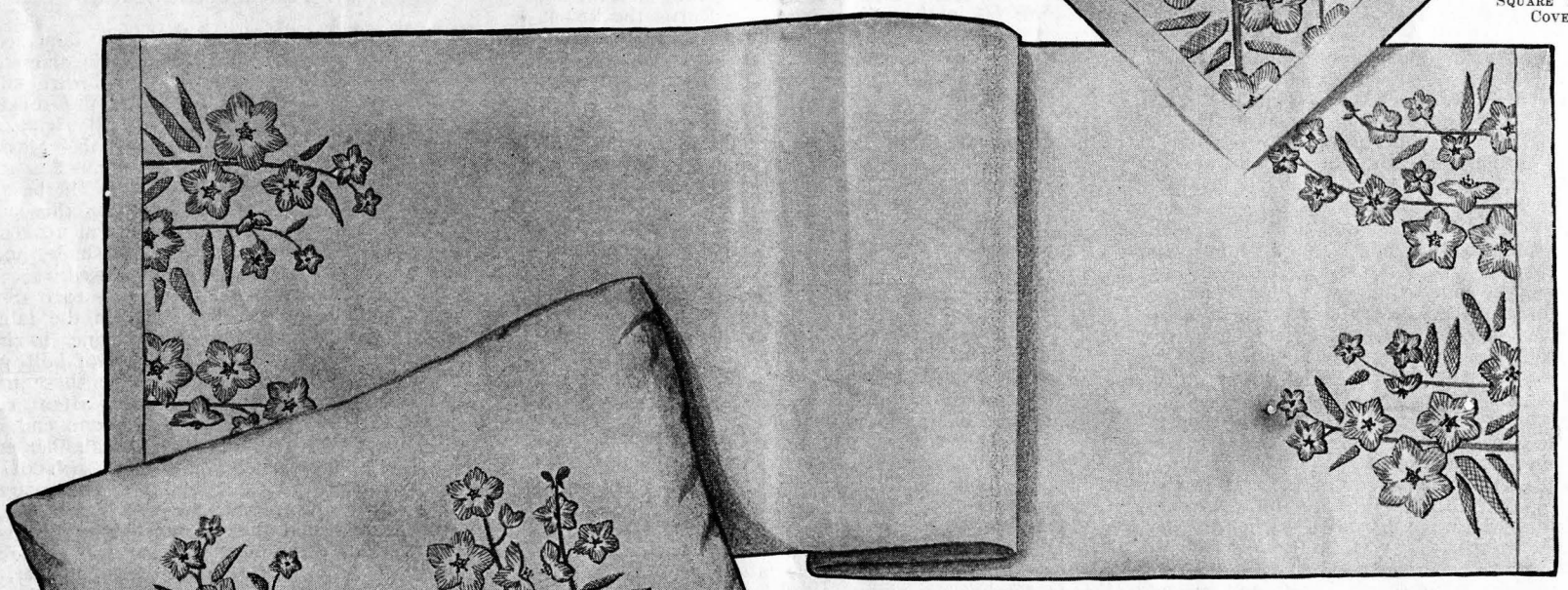
White Poplin Embroidered in Colors

A STRIKING DESIGN IN PINK, BLUE, LAVENDER, AND GREEN

By M. Alethea Warren



No. 17-8-59
Square Table Cover



No. 17-8-58. The Scarf has many Possible Uses

No. 17-8-57. Pillow

These dainty colors on white are delightfully cool-looking in a summer living-room.

Work the flower-petals in long-and-short stitch, making the stitches very uneven in length, and fill each flower centre with a cluster of French knots. Bring the thread up at one of the dots, then, holding the needle very close to the material, wind the thread around it the desired number of times, and put the needle down through the material again very near where it was brought up. Hold the knot in place with the left thumb and draw the thread through the entire length, drawing it down firm and close to make the knot quite hard. Do not fasten the thread each time, but work from one to another. The stems are worked solid, taking the stitches somewhat slanting, instead of straight across. The leaves are very interesting, the surface being covered with cat-stitch and finished with an outline. Hems of both scarf and table-cover are caught down with outlining.

For Description of Patterns shown on this page, see page 20

Martha's Corn Roast

WHENEVER possible one should choose an evening when there is to be a full moon. If desired, a word or two may be added to the invitations urging the girls to wear middy blouses, etc., though in most communities such a caution is unnecessary when the affair is known to be a corn-roast.

When the guests arrive, they are shown out onto the veranda, which has been made comfortable with chairs, hammocks, rugs, and cushions enough to accommodate all the guests. Small tables, each set to seat four guests are found there, decorated as follows:

1. On each table a bouquet of corn tassels, with wild ox-eyed daisies. Candles with shades of orange crêpe paper. Tiny orange paper baskets at each place for salted nuts or candies. A strip of orange crêpe paper laid across the cloths, and edged with the daisies (orange) and their foliage.

2. Bouquets of the deep blue cornflowers (Bachelors' buttons) in four tiny glass vases set at the corners of the tables, and connected with ribbon matching in color. Shades of crêpe paper in harmonizing tint of blue, and nut containers, etc., made of the same paper, with a knot of the flowers tied to the handles.

3. On each table, a centre piece formed of a doll dressed in farmer's costume (blue overalls and wide straw hat) with a tiny rake or hoe in his hand. Corn tassels laid in a wreath around him on the cloth. Place-cards are toy garden implements (procurable at any toy store).

4. A little darkey doll sitting in a "corn-patch" made of corn tassels.

Yellow or orange crêpe paper laid across the cloth, with salted nut baskets, etc., of the same, and candle-shades ditto. Favors or place-cards are tiny banjos (from a favor-store) with a slip of paper bearing the name of the guest and some line from a popular song. "Way down, way down, way down yonder in de corn fiel'," "The corn-top's ripe an' de meadow's in dere bloom," etc., would be appropriate. Or place-cards could be drawn, using the line of verse, a pen-and-ink banjo, and the moon and corn-stack sketch.

Any one of the above schemes of decoration is easy to arrange, and appropriate for this "modern" corn-roast. Or many of the ideas contained in the above four table schemes could be combined for one party, by a hostess who wants something more elaborate.

The men are then given little card-score pencils, using as many different colors as there are men. The same colors are passed to the girls of the party and all are given sheets of paper with the following list of questions upon it.

Farmers' Almanac Examination

1. What vegetable does a policeman walk on? (Beet, beat.) 2. What vegetable has been through the fire? (Chard, charred.) 3. What vegetable always gives an invitation? (Lettuce, "let us.") 4. What vegetable is found in a crowd? (Squash.) 5. What vegetable is the plumber's favorite? (Leek, leak.) 6. What vegetable do the Allies hope to see? (Brussels sprout.) 7. What herb do women dread? (Thyme, time.) 8. What herb is found in the stable? (Sorrel.) 9. What herb is full of regret? (Rue.) 10. What herb is the most learned? (Sage.) 11. What herb is the most comforting? (Balm.) 12. What vegetable is used in a laundry (Mangel, mangle.)

Of course the answers are not included in the lists of questions, and after the time limit is up the guesses are collected, and prizes given for the best and worst lists, both man's and girl's.

The arrival of the guests and this contest will take up the greater part of an hour, so that it will be nearly eight when the guests match the color of their pencils to find their partners for the corn-roast.

When August moons
are round and bright
There's sure to come a fated night
When corn-roast revels swift appear,
And round each smoking "roasting ear"
All buttered, brown, and piping hot,
The feasters seek the chosen spot
So please to come and lift my latch
And eat your fill of my corn patch!
Mrs. R. F. Clark
R.S.V.P.
August — 7 P.M.

The hostess announces that the next thing on the program is to find the bonfire.

The location for the bonfire should be in some near-by field or patch of woodland, and the way there should have been marked previously by the hostess with chalk arrows, taking care to make the route as long and as roundabout as possible. Showing the couples the first arrow, she leaves them to follow the arrow course, while she is free to superintend the last arrangement with her helpers.

One word here, as to the greatest luxury of the "modern" corn-roast. Only those who have tried the two methods, can realize what a difference this one point can make. And that is, STEAM YOUR CORN FIRST. The hostess should steam or boil her corn till tender before the guests try to roast it, and she will be well repaid for the little extra trouble.

When the guests, following the chalk arrows, have reached the bonfire, they find the fire all laid and only needing a match, plenty of rugs and cushions in evidence, and a long stick, pointed on one end, for each person.

A freezer full of ice cream, served with home-made cake, is brought from the house, and distributed and eaten around the replenished bonfire.

NOTE. — *If you need further help in planning this month's party, write to "Martha," enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope, and she will be glad to help you out.*

Steps to good living—

And they save steps, labor and expense for you.

You know how often you specially feel the need of sustaining food just at a time when the very thought of cooking is a burden. The weather is hot, or you are too tired or too busy to bother with a heavy meal. Yet you need nourishment right away. Then is when you realize the helpfulness and real economy of

Campbell's Vegetable Soup

Nourishing, tempting, easy to digest; all cooked and prepared, ready to serve in three minutes. What a comfort and satisfaction!

Its choice vegetables and strengthening cereals are blended with *a rich invigorating stock made from selected beef.*

We include Maine-grown white potatoes, Jersey sweet potatoes, fine yellow rutabagas, tender Chantenay carrots, Dutch cabbage, okra, celery, a hint of leek and sweet red peppers, with barley, rice and "A. B. C." Macaroni.

You could not ask for a food more palatable and sustaining. It involves no waste of materials for you; no cooking-expense. You have the benefit of the entire Campbell equipment and unrivalled facilities, with the truly co-operative economy which they ensure.

Keep these satisfying *Campbell's Soups* on hand and enjoy them often.

Asparagus	Chicken-Gumbo (Okra)	Mock Turtle	Pepper Pot
Beef	Clam Bouillon	Mulligatawny	Printanier
Bouillon	Clam Chowder	Mutton	Tomato
Celery	Consommé	Ox Tail	Tomato-Okra
Chicken	Julienne	Pea	Vegetable
			Vermicelli-Tomato

Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

"See the pretty cap I made with Nufashond Rick Rack Braid"

YOU can easily make one, too. And there are many other dainty and useful articles you can make—blouses, belts, hats, bags, scarfs, slippers, luncheon sets, guest towels, camisoles, insertions, edgings, etc. All shown in the **Nufashond Rick Rack Book (Volume 3)** which gives clear and easy directions for making. The book is sold at the low price of **10 cents** because it serves to advertise **Nufashond Rick Rack Braid.**

If your department store or needlework shop hasn't the Nufashond Rick Rack Book, send us 30 cents and we will supply the book together with one full piece of Nufashond Mercerized Rick Rack Braid, and one ball of Nufashond Mercerized Crochet Cotton.

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PERSIANA F.S.C. 56 Yds.

Original 4-strand Embroidery Cotton

Insist on getting this old brand. White, 56 yards to the ball; also in all colors 10 yard tubes. If your dealer does not carry it, send us **10 cts.** for samples.

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MATTRESSES last longer, are sweeter and cleaner, equipped with

Quilted Mattress Pads

Made of two pieces of heavy bleached white muslin—both sides quilted—with dainty snow white wadding of the best grade between. They can be washed easily without losing their light, fluffy texture or their attractive whiteness. Mothers readily appreciate their usefulness—they keep babies' cribs absolutely dry and sanitary. They are made in all sizes to fit any bed or crib.

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Excelsior Mattress Protector

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Stop worrying about scallops. Measuring of sizes unnecessary. Our Scallop Marker will enable you to mark scallops on any doily or centerpiece from 7 inches to 36 inches in size. Can be as easily used to mark scallops on baby goods and lingerie. A wonderful time-saving device. Complete with instructions. Of your dealer in needlework supplies or sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cts. Money refunded if dissatisfied.

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Bead Decorations for Blouses

The latest fashion advices call for profuse decoration of Blouses and Waists of Georgette Crepe, Chiffon, and of Summer Gowns with **Seed Beads, Jewels** and **Bugles.** These in **White Porcelain, Chalk, Turquoise, Coral, Plain Colors** and **Iridescent Shades** will be exceedingly desirable. Artistic designs to work from 15c each, including mailing.

Send stamp for descriptive circulars and samples.

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My wonderful new preparation makes a glorious complexion and handsome figure. VANITA BEAUTIFIER—the latest and best. Use at home. Cost but a trifle by my method. Results guaranteed. Write for offer.

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Invitations, Announcements, Etc. 100 in script lettering, including two sets of envelopes, **$2.75. 100 Visiting Cards, 75c.** Write for samples

M. OTT ENGRAVING CO., 1043 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For the Bride's Chest

Joy in the Laundry

By Alethea Warren

No. 17-8-60

A bit of outlining in boil-proof colors — red, blue, and a touch of black — completes these practical accessories, for they come all made up ready to embroider. The jolly little Chinamen supply a welcome touch of humor.

No. 17-8-60. Design and three letters stamped on made-up apron of white cotton, 35 cents. Cotton for working, 12 cents extra; silk, 20 cents extra. Perforated pattern of design and three letters, 25 cents. Transfer pattern, 15 cents.

LINEN weave cotton, white for apron and ironing-board cover, and écru for the clothes-pin bag, makes these articles easy to take care of. Each piece is neatly finished with a tape binding, and tapes attached at intervals along the sides will hold the board-cover neatly in place. This covering is made to fit any of the seventeen varieties of standard ironing-boards. By lapping it more or less over the sides and under the board it can be easily adjusted.

The clothes-pin bag has a wide opening, as shown in the illustration, and a wire frame at the top has two hooks intended to slip over the clothes-line. This enables the worker to slip the bag along the line as each garment is hung.

Nothing could be simpler in construction than the apron with its band that slips quickly over the head. The ties hold it in place, and a convenient pocket completes its efficiency.

All of the embroidery is simple outlining, which can be done in a jiffy, and a diagram for placing the colors is sent with each pattern, so that no time is lost in deciding that question. Convenience and efficiency have been the watchwords followed by the designer and maker of this set.

No. 17-8-61. CLOTHES-PIN BAG. Design stamped on a made-up bag of écru cotton, 50 cents. Cotton for working, 9 cents extra; silk, 15 cents extra. Perforated pattern, 20 cents. Transfer pattern, 10 cents.

No. 17-8-62. IRONING-BOARD COVER. Design and one letter stamped on a made-up cover of heavy white cotton, 65 cents. Cotton for working, 9 cents extra; silk, 15 cents extra. Perforated pattern of design and one letter, 15 cents. Transfer pattern, 10 cents.

A diagram will be sent with each pattern.

No. 17-8-61, The Clothes-Pin Bag, and No. 17-8-62, Ironing-Board Cover

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Quick and Easy

—no work at all to serve Grape-Nuts food.

Many and many a housewife has been captivated by the helpful convenience of this delicious food.

Just open the package, and there it is—ready to eat—fresh, crisp, and appetizing!

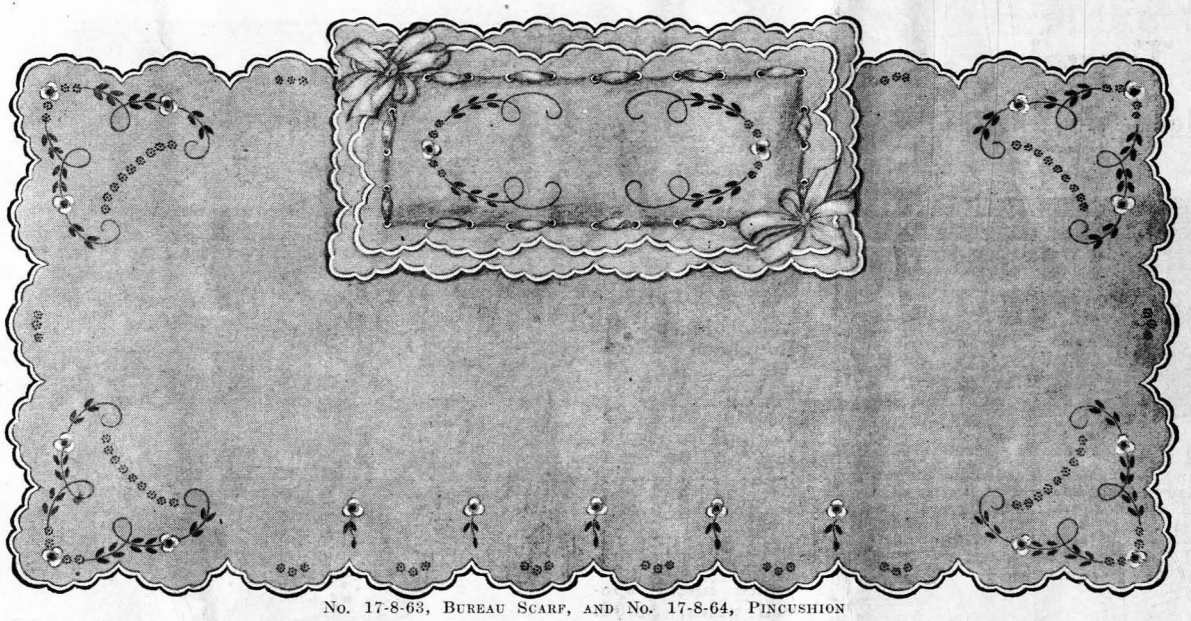
Add cream or good milk, and you have a dish that is unrivalled in food-strength—all the goodness of whole wheat and barley, including their mineral elements so essential to sturdy health.

Grape-Nuts

is ideal food for hot weather; easy to digest, delicious, economical—a saver of time and labor.

Every table should have its daily ration of this famous food.

"There's a Reason"



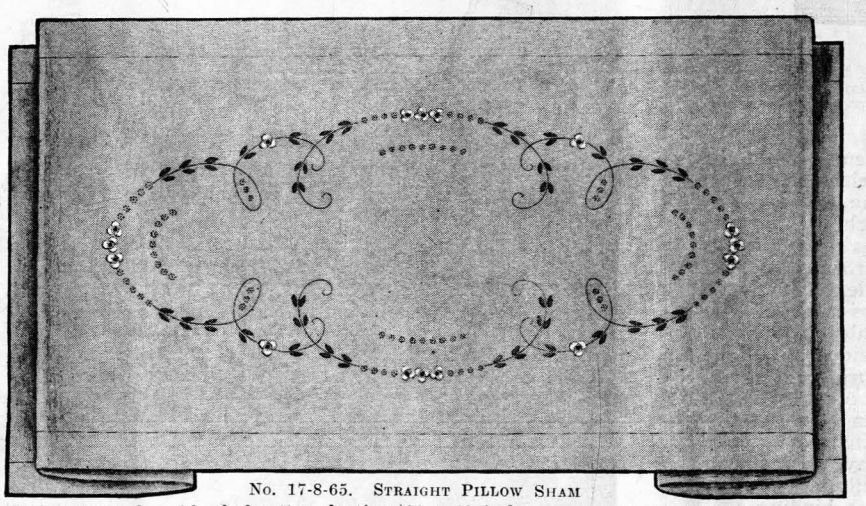
No. 17-8-63, Bureau Scarf, and No. 17-8-64, Pincushion

No. 17-8-63. Scarf. *Size*, 20 x 42 *inches*. Design stamped on white linen sheeting, $1.35; on white mercerized cotton poplin, 50 cents. Cotton for working, 60 cents extra; silk for working, $1.55 extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 50 cents. No transfer pattern.
No. 17-8-64. Pincushion. Design stamped on white linen sheeting (top and back), 75 cents; on white mercerized cotton poplin, 25 cents. Cotton for working, 35 cents extra; silk for working, 80 cents extra. White muslin-covered mount, 5½ x 15 inches, 35 cents. Perforated stamping pattern, 35 cents. Transfer pattern, 20 cents.

Linens for Bed and Bureau

By Marie Walker

White Embroidered in Pink Blue and Green



Easy Work that any Young Girl can do

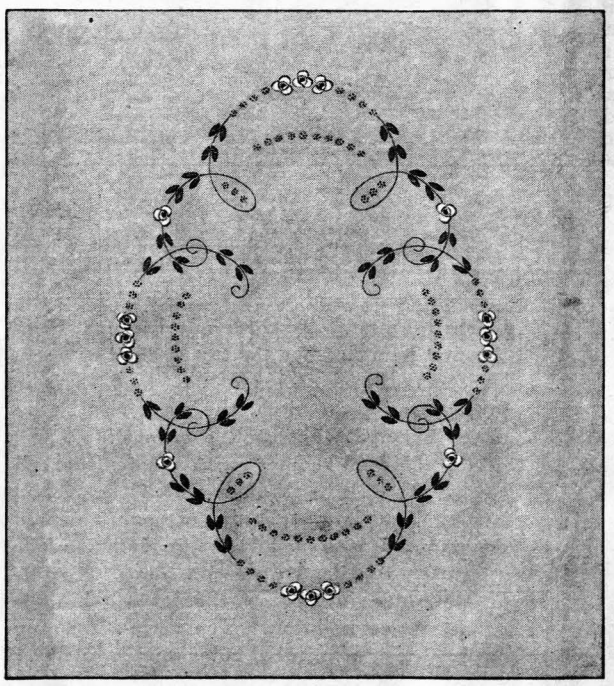
No. 17-8-65. Straight Pillow Sham

Design stamped on bleached cotton sheeting, 30 x 63 inches, 65 cents; on white linen sheeting, $2.25. Cotton for working, 33 cents extra; silk for working, 80 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 45 cents. No transfer pattern.
A diagram showing how to place the colors will be sent with each pattern of the designs shown on this page.

FOR so simple a design this arrangement of French knot forget-me-nots and little pink roses is as attractive as anything one could possibly find. Two shades of blue, two shades of pink, and a delicate green, with yellow for forget-me-not centres, give to the whole set a very girlish and daintily fresh appearance.

The entire set may be made of linen sheeting, which is firm and attractive in quality, or for a less expensive set cotton sheeting can be used for the bedspread and sham, and white poplin for bureau-cover and pincushion. The latter is extremely good-looking and satisfactory besides being soft enough to embroider easily. Poplin, by the way, makes good-looking and less expensive luncheon-sets in these days of high prices.

All of the stitches used are old familiar friends. For French knots, pull the thread through the material at the stamped dot, then, holding the needle close to the work, wind the thread nearest the cloth twice around the pointed end and insert the needle again as close as possible to the dot; hold the knot in place with the thumb of the left hand and pull the needle through on the wrong side. A little practice quickly makes one sure of a perfect knot every time.



No. 17-8-66. Showing the Centre of the Bedspread

Design stamped on bleached cotton sheeting, 90 x 99 inches, $1.75; on white linen sheeting, Special Price, $8.75. Cotton for working, 33 cents extra; silk for working, 80 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 40 cents. Transfer pattern, 20 cents.
Work commenced on any one piece, 75 cents additional.

The stems are outlined in green with short stitches, and the leaves are worked solid, straight across with just a little padding. The three little rose petals are worked like the leaves, and the centres, in the darker pink, are either a solid dot or an eyelet as one prefers; either one is effective.

The scalloping on the bureau things is white, of course, and done with a soft cotton that works up rapidly and looks well. If one feels sufficiently energetic and ambitious to pull threads, hemstitching finishes the bed linens beautifully, but a wide hem held with a line of green in outline-stitch is quickly made and very pretty.

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and Eagle Brand has shown by sixty years of successful use as an infant food that it possesses many advantages not available in any other form of cow's milk. It is easily digested and easily prepared. Then you can be sure of getting it when you want it.
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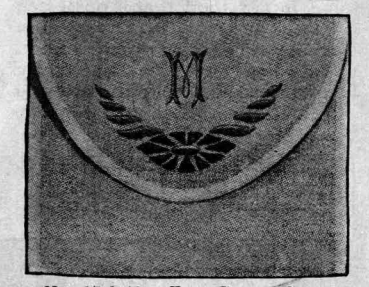
For Men Who Travel

By Ethelyn J. Morris

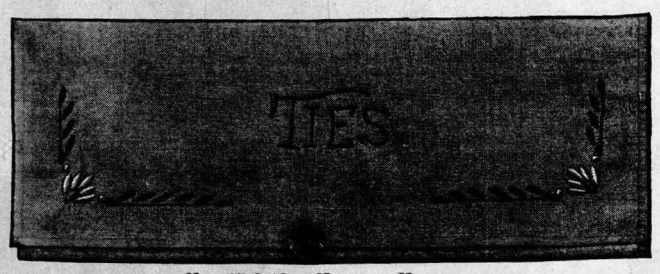


No. 17-8-41. Face-Cloth Case

Design and one letter stamped on écru Bulgarian linen, 15 cents. Cotton for working, 6 cents extra; silk for working, 10 cents extra. Water-proof material for lining, 10 cents extra. Ecru tape for binding, 6 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern of design and one letter, 15 cents. Transfer pattern, 10 cents.

No. 17-8-42. Case for Military Brushes

Design and one letter stamped on brown Bulgarian linen, 20 cents. Cotton for working, 9 cents extra; silk for working, 15 cents extra. Brown tape for binding, 5 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern of design and one letter, 15 cents. Transfer pattern, 10 cents.



No. 17-8-43. Necktie Holder

Design stamped on écru Bulgarian linen and écru soiesette not stamped for lining, 65 cents. Silk for working, 20 cents extra; cotton for working, 9 cents extra. Ecru tape for binding, 8 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 25 cents. Transfer pattern, 15 cents.

THE case for face-cloth and soap is made of a light color of heavy linen in the shape of a square envelope and is embroidered in light green and terra-cotta, and edges are bound with bias binding. Inside is a separate pocket made of water-proof material.

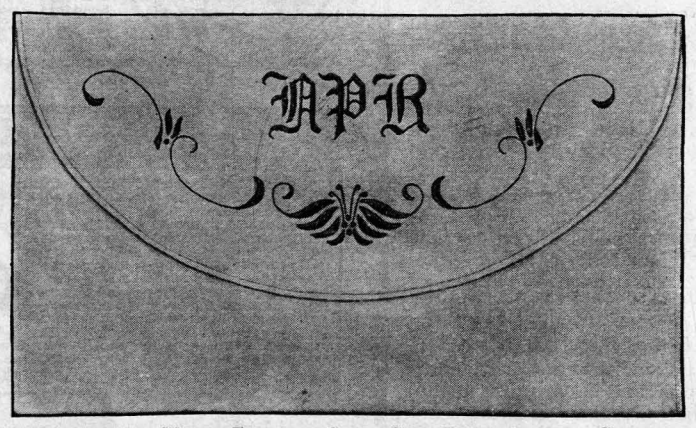
A case for military hair-brushes is of a darker shade of linen, and is embroidered in blue and terra-cotta. One long strip of the linen extends entirely around the brushes and two shaped sides are set in. The parts are bound together with a bias binding stitched on, and the flap is held down with a snap.

Neckties are so apt to become rumpled in a hand-bag that a case for them should be welcomed. This one is twenty-one inches long and has two straps across the inside to hold the ties in place. The embroidery is in shades of blue and green, worked in smooth satin-stitch. The edge may be bound with a tape or bias binding.

No. 17-8-44. Collar Bag

Design stamped on écru Bulgarian linen, 35 cents. Silk for working, 40 cents extra; cotton for working, 18 cents extra. Ecru cord, 15 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 25 cents. Transfer pattern, 15 cents.

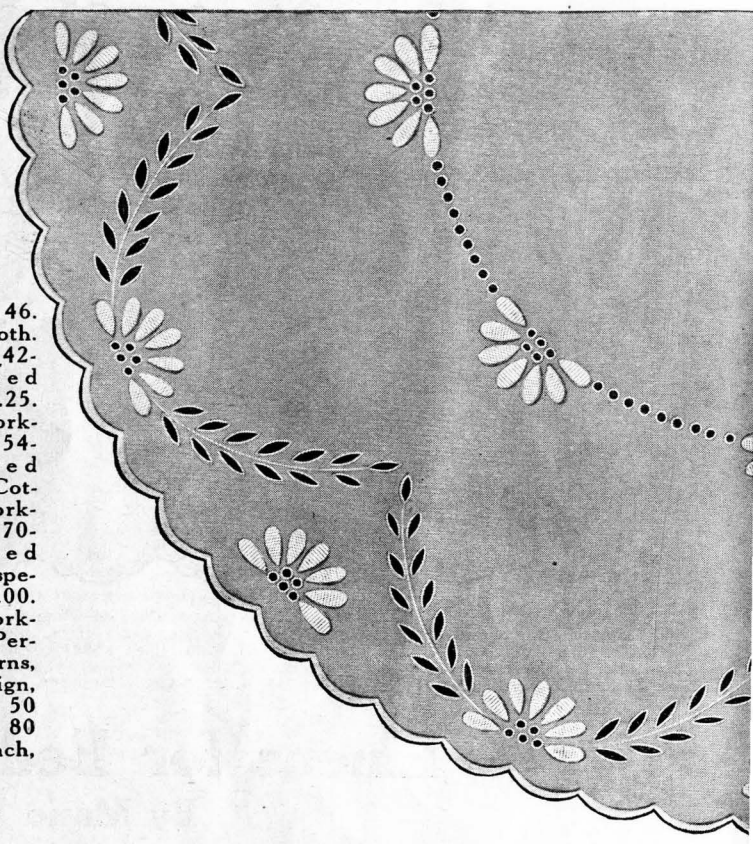
The inevitable collar-bag is made of écru linen embroidered in terra-cotta roses with brown centres and green leaves in a very pleasing conventional design, but the most attractive feature of the bag comes inside. In the very centre of the base a circle of linen is stitched; this has a drawstring in the hem and draws up to form a tiny receptacle for collar buttons.



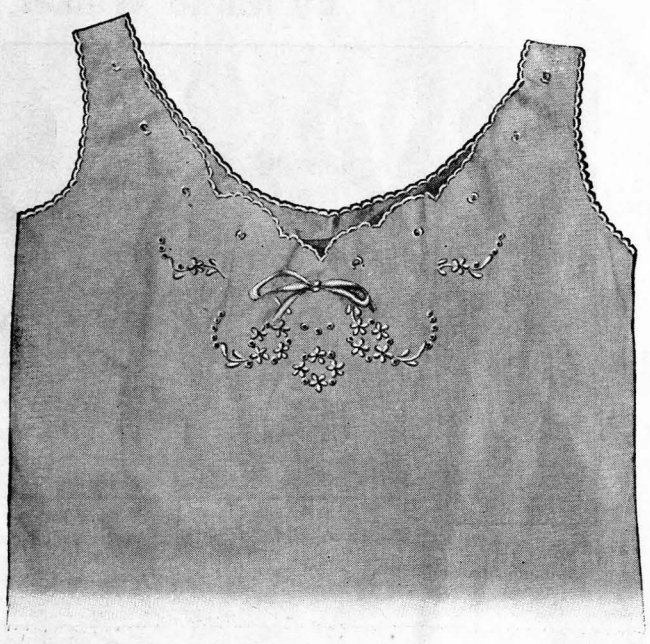
No. 17-8-45. White Envelope Shirt Case Embroidered in Green

Design and three letters as illustrated stamped on white linen-finish cotton, 35 cents. Cotton for working, 9 cents extra; silk for working, 20 cents extra. White tape for binding, 6 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern of design and three letters, 30 cents. No transfer pattern.

Stamping paste, with directions, 10 *and* 25 *cents a box.*



No. 17-8-46. Luncheon Cloth. Three sizes. 42-inch; stamped white linen, $2.25. Cotton for working, $1.05. 54-inch; stamped linen, $4.00. Cotton for working, $1.33. 70-inch; stamped white linen, special price, $6.00. Cotton for working, $1.47. Perforated patterns, one-half design, size, 42-inch, 50 cents; 54-inch, 80 cents; 70-inch, $1.00.

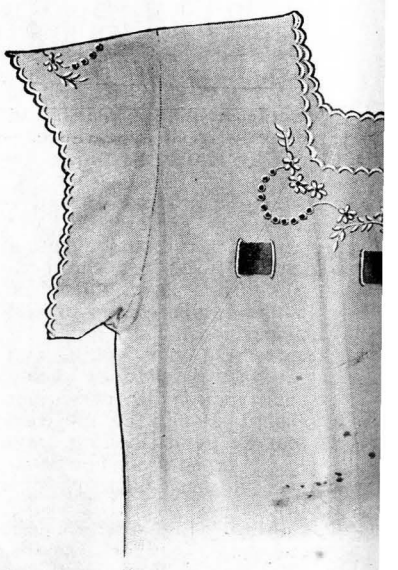


No. 17-8-47. Envelope Chemise

Sizes, 36, 38, 40, *and* 42. Design stamped on a ready-made chemise of fine white nainsook, $1.30. White cotton for working, 21 cents extra.
Embroidery commenced on any one piece, 75 *cents additional.*

A pleasing simplicity of design characterizes the two chemises above. Both are of fine nainsook and all made up with neatly finished seams. A three-quarter-inch hemstitched hem finishes the lower edge of each. The small floral design of No. 17-8-47 is in eyelets and satin-stitch, the neck and sleeve edges finished with small even scallops.

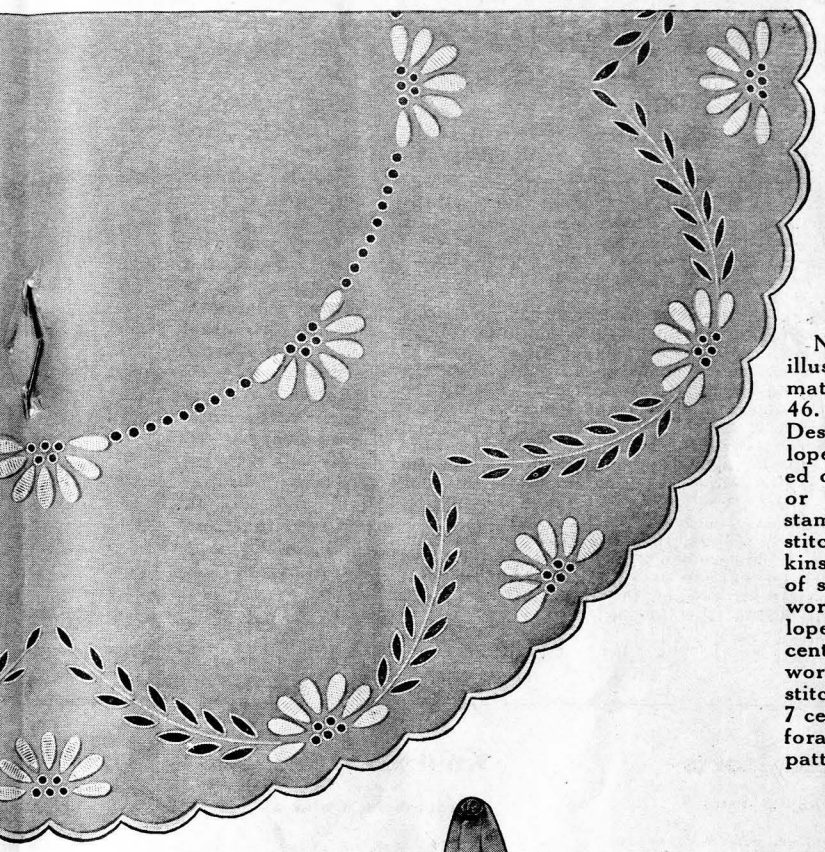
No. 17-8-48 comes with a hemstitched casing at the top through which the ribbon is run. The shoulder straps of narrow ribbon ornamented with small silk roses are made separately and fasten on with snaps. A ruffle of Val. lace just below the hemstitching is an attractive addition. The satin-stitch and outline design is in a color and white.



No. 17-

Sizes, 15, 16, *and* 17. Design stamped o
White cotton for working, 18 cents extr

Under Present Conditions all P



Napkins (not illustrated) to match No. 17-8-46. Size, 15-inch. Design and scalloped edge stamped on white linen, or design only stamped on hemstitched linen napkins, $2.35 for set of six. Cotton for working six scalloped napkins, 42 cents extra; for working six hemstitched napkins, 7 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 25 cents.

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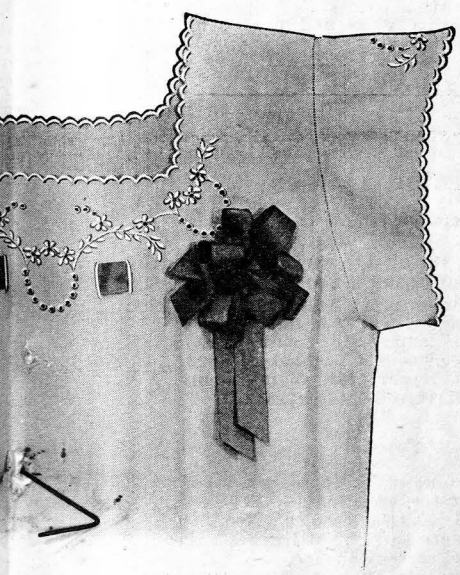
No. 17-8-48. Envelope Chemise with Camisole Top

Sizes, 36, 38, 40, *and* 42. Design stamped on a ready-made chemise of fine white nainsook, $1.15. Pink, blue, or yellow, and white cotton for working, 15 cents extra. Pink, blue, or yellow silk roses, 50 cents extra. Valenciennes lace, 30 cents.



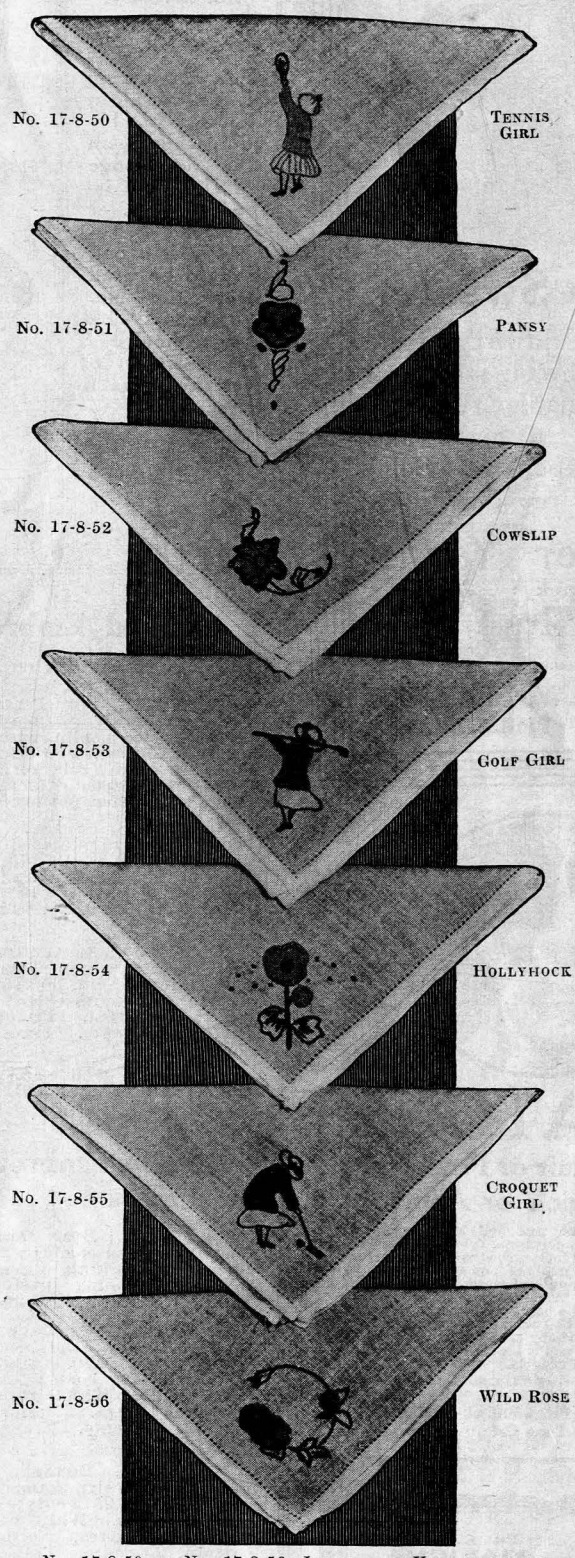
Styles may come and styles may go, but nightgowns of simple design with few or no gathers will not cease to be popular. Number 17-8-49 is a new model that varies slightly from the kimono gown in the short straight sleeve that is set in with hemstitching. This arrangement gives a little more freedom under the arms, and the line of hemstitching is a distinct addition. The ribbon does not continue around the top, but is run in under wide eyelets in the front only. The embroidery is entirely in French and eyelet work, and is the only thing needed to complete the garment, which comes all made up, with carefully finished seams.

8-49. Nightgown
a ready-made gown of fine white nainsook, $1.75.
a.

PRICES Subject to Change Without Notice

Handkerchiefs in Appliqué

By Mary Lincoln Orr



No. 17-8-50 to No. 17-8-56, Inclusive. Handkerchiefs

Any one design stamped on a ladies' hemstitched white linen handkerchief with stamped linen for appliqué, 30 cents. Cotton for working one handkerchief, 9 cents extra.
Embroidery commenced on any one piece, 75 cents additional.

THERE is a popular fad just now for bright-colored handkerchiefs, and the newest idea is to have the design in appliqué and embroidery, using a gay bit of fabric for the body of the design, buttonholing it on in self-color, and working the minor portions in outline or satin-stitch.

The tennis girl is in blue with the skirt outlined in blue, the hat, rose, and the rest brown. In the pansy the upper portion is lavender and the lower part yellow, each buttonholed on with its own color, and the stems and leaves are green. The cowslip is yellow with black dots at the centre, and green leaves.

The golf girl is in a lavender sweater with lavender skirt and bow, her hat is yellow, and golf stick and feet brown. The pink hollyhock has green leaves and black centre with outlying black dots.

On the croquet girl is a rose-colored sweater, rose skirt and hat bow; her hat brim and shoes are black, mallet and ball brown. Wild roses are almost invariably pink. These have yellow centres and green leaves.

Cut the colored material on stamped lines and baste in place on corresponding lines stamped on the handkerchief, then buttonhole evenly over all edges. The designs employed in making these handkerchiefs have given them much popularity among high school and college girls. They would make a particularly good item for the Church Fair table.

Aldine Sweater

The new jaunty little jacket that you see at all the fashionable resorts. Very easy to make and not at all expensive. Send today for free directions.

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This trade-mark FLEISHER'S WORSTED KNIT YARNS is on every skein

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DELATONE is an old and well known scientific preparation, in powder form, for the quick, safe and certain removal of hairy growths—no matter how thick or stubborn they may be. You make a paste by mixing a little Delatone and water; then spread it on the hairy surface. After two or three minutes, rub off the paste and the hairs will be gone. When the skin is washed, it will be found clean, firm and hairless—as smooth as a baby's. Delatone is used by thousands every year, and is highly recommended by beauty authorities and experts.

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Prof. I. Hubert's MALVINA CREAM

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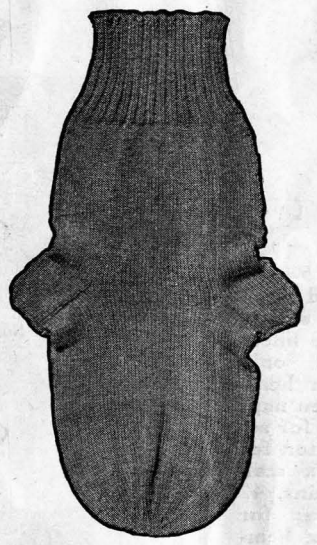
Louis Stoughton Drake, Inc., 972 Watertown St., West Newton, Mass.

Socks Knit on Two Needles

By Alice C. Rumbaugh

IMPORTANT NOTE

For crocheting Luncheon Cloth, No. 17-6-1, shown on the first page of the June issue, a No. 1 (instead of No. 14) hook should be used with the No. 50 thread. The large hook is necessary to get the correct effect.



CAST on 80 sts, knit (k) 2 plain and purl (p) 2 for four inches. Then plain across one needle and purl across the other for rest of sock, being careful to knit on the right side and purl on the wrong. Knit 6 inches or until heel is reached.

Beginning on the right side, k 20 sts, purl back to the beginning of the needle, continue for 16 rows, then narrow one stitch each time at the beginning of the needle until you have 14 sts on the needle. Bind off all but the last st. Take up the sts on the side of the heel and k across the needle. Purl back for the other side of the heel, and continue as for the first half of heel, narrowing at the end of the needle until there are 14 sts and binding off as before. Take up sts on this side of heel, narrow one st on each side where heel joins top until you have 70 sts. Knit 6 inches, narrow once in 7 sts, then k 7 times across, narrow once in 6 sts, then k 6 times across, and so on until you narrow every stitch, and continue until about 8 sts remain, then bind off. Sew sock up the back and it is finished.

RED CROSS WORK

For knitted garments needed in Army and Navy. Scotch knitting worsted, 75 cents a hank; steel knitting-needles Nos. 12 and 13, 7 cents a pair; bone needles No. 5, 45 cents a pair; amber needles No. 5, 40 cents; and No. 8, 95 cents a pair.

Colored Embroideries

ILLUSTRATIONS ON PAGE 14

No. 17-8-57. SOFA PILLOW. *Size*, 18 x 22 *inches*. Design stamped on white mercerized cotton poplin, with same material for back, 50 cents. Cotton for working, 90 cents extra; silk for working, $1.50 extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 35 cents. Transfer pattern, 20 cents.

No. 17-8-58. SCARF. *Size*, 20 x 57 *inches*. Design stamped on white mercerized cotton poplin, 75 cents. Cotton for working, $1.00 extra; silk for working, $1.60 extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 30 cents. Transfer pattern, 20 cents.

No. 17-8-59. SQUARE CLOTH. *Size*, 25-*inch*. Design stamped on white mercerized cotton poplin, 50 cents. Cotton for working, 80 cents extra; silk for working, $1.35 extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 45 cents. Transfer pattern, 20 cents.

A diagram showing how to place the colors will be sent with each pattern.

Baby Embroideries

ILLUSTRATIONS ON PAGE 10

No. 17-8-32. BIB. Design stamped on fine white linen cambric, 20 cents. White cotton for working, 3 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 15 cents. Transfer pattern, 10 cents.

No. 17-8-33. CARRIAGE PILLOW. *Size*, 11 x 15 *inches*. Design stamped on fine white cotton lawn with same material for back, 50 cents; on handkerchief linen, $1.25. White cotton for working, 12 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 30 cents. Transfer pattern, 15 cents.

No. 17-8-34. BONNET. *Face measure*, 14 *inches*. Design stamped on fine white cotton lawn, 25 cents; on linen cambric, 40 cents. White cotton for working, 6 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 25 cents. Transfer pattern, 10 cents.

No. 17-8-35. CAPICOTE. Design stamped on cashmere, $1.25. White silk for working, 70 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 50 cents. No transfer pattern.

No. 17-8-36. CRIB QUILT. *Size*, 31 x 42 *inches*. Design stamped on unbleached cotton sheeting, green chambray for leaves and stems, pink chambray for flowers, and blue for border and lining, $1.50. (Quilting lines given.) Cotton for working, 6 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 75 cents.

Crocheted Articles

ILLUSTRATIONS ON PAGE 5

No. 17-8-5. DAISY YOKE. *Materials*. Two balls white mercerized crochet cotton (hard twist) No. 40, 45 cents. Steel crochet-hook No. 10, 10 cents.

No. 17-8-6. SCARF. *Materials*. Ten balls mercerized crochet cotton (hard twist) white or écru No. 70, $2.75. Steel crochet-hook No. 14, 10 cents.

Crocheted Insets

ILLUSTRATIONS ON PAGE 8

No. 17-8-18. COLLAR. *Neck measure*, 18-*inch*. Design stamped on mercerized white poplin, 25 cents. Cotton for working, 6 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 20 cents. Transfer pattern, 10 cents.

No. 17-8-19. DOILIES. Designs for one doily, size 8 x 12 inches and two doilies, size 6-inch stamped on mercerized white poplin, 30 cents (3 pieces). Cotton for working, 6 cents extra. Perforated stamping patterns (one, 8 x 12 inches, and one 6-inch), 20 cents. Transfer patterns (one 8 x 12 inches, and two 6-inch), 15 cents.

No. 17-8-20. COLLAR. *Neck measure*, 18-*inch*. Design stamped on mercerized white poplin, 25 cents. Cotton for working, 3 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 20 cents. Transfer pattern, 10 cents.

Nos. 17-8-21 AND 17-8-22. HANDKERCHIEFS. Handkerchief linen, sheer quality, 12-inch squares not stamped, 15 cents each. Price of crochet cotton given below.

No. 17-8-23. CENTREPIECE. *Size*, 22-*inch*. Design stamped on white linen, 65 cents. Cotton for working, 12 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 40 cents. Transfer pattern, 15 cents.

MATERIALS for Crocheted Edges and Insets. Mercerized crochet cotton (hard twist), Nos. 80 and 100, 28 cents a ball; No. 150, 35 cents a ball (20 grammes); mercerized crochet cotton (hard twist), Nos. 80, 100, and 150, 15 cents a ball (210 yards). Steel crochet-hooks, Nos. 12 and 14, 10 cents each.

Cut Work

ILLUSTRATIONS ON PAGE 11

No. 17-8-37. BUREAU SCARF. *Size*, 21 x 58 *inches*. Design and one Script letter stamped on white linen, $1.85. White cotton for working, 88 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern of design and one letter, 50 cents. No transfer pattern.

No. 17-8-38. CENTREPIECE. *Size*, 24-*inch*. Design stamped on heavy white linen, 75 cents. White cotton for working, 50 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 40 cents. Transfer pattern, 20 cents.

No. 17-8-39. PILLOW. *Size*, 13 x 17 *inches*. Design stamped on white linen with same material for back, 85 cents. White cotton for working, 30 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 35 cents. No transfer pattern.

No. 17-8-40. OVAL PIECE. *Size*, 16 x 22 *inches*. Design stamped on white linen, 60 cents. White cotton for working, 35 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 35 cents. Transfer pattern, 20 cents.

Embroidery commenced on any one piece, 75 cents additional.

Knitted Shawl

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 4]

ch 5, * ch 5, 1 d in 3d st of ch 5, repeat from * to end of row, turn, ch 7. Repeat 2d row until scarf measures 54 inches in length, turn, ch 5, 1 d in 3d st of ch 5, * ch 3, 1 d in 3d st of ch 5, repeat from * across.

BORDER. — One d in each st, 3 d in each of the four corner sts, join with a sl st, turn, ch 1. Repeat this round until there are 15 rounds, ch 1.

SHELL EDGE. — One d in st, * skip 4 sts, 8 l t in next st, skip 4 sts, 1 d in next st, repeat from * around, join, ch 1, break off wool.

With steel hook and silk, ch 1, 1 d in st, * ch 3, 1 d in next st, repeat from * around, ch 1, break off silk, fasten.

Materials

No. 17-8-2. CROCHETED SCARF. *Materials*. Four balls white Iceland wool, one spool blue or pink crochet silk, one bone crochet-hook No. 3, and one steel crochet-hook No. 8, $3.10.

No. 17-8-3. BAG. Design stamped on tan mercerized poplin, green soisette for lining, and decorative apples, $1.00. Cotton for working, 28 cents extra. Oval hoops for handles, 20 cents. Perforated stamping pattern, 30 cents. Transfer pattern, 15 cents.

No. 17-8-4. KNITTED SWEATER. *Materials*. Seven balls (1½ ounces) white and two balls old rose, gray, or peacock blue Vicune wool, one pair No. 7, one pair No. 4, bone knitting-needles and five steel knitting-needles No. 8, $6.00; or, fifteen skeins white and two skeins old rose or old blue Shetland floss, one pair No. 7, one pair No. 4, bone knitting-needles and five steel knitting-needles No. 8, $5.00.

Netted Doilies

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 9]

the loop of the first, which crosses it there, and pull it down and toward you. Net this and the other loop and repeat. (This forms the twisted stitch.) *Four rounds* plain with smallest size. For points use smallest size, net 20, turn, net 19, turn, repeat until there is only one loop, cut thread and repeat.

Materials

Linen thread, No. 50, 18 cents a spool. Steel netting-needles, No. 16, 12 cents each. Steel knitting-needles, Nos. 10 and 12, 4 cents each. Netting meshes: ¾-inch (size corresponds to the "lead-pencil" mentioned), ½-inch and ⅜-inch, set of three, one of each size, 45 cents. NOTE.—Mesh-sticks are numbered by the actual measure *around* the stick.

UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

It is safer to rely on advertised goods than on non-advertised goods.

PRISCILLA FASHIONS

Comfortable and Modish

Tub Dresses for All Ages

8381

8311
8368

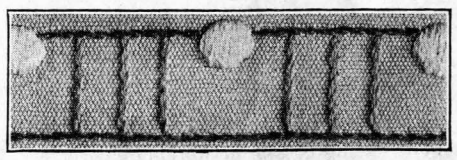
8323

For description of embroidery designs, see page 32.

TWO charming dresses for young girls are illustrated at the right and left of this page, a sheer cool lingerie dress in all white that offers no problems of making or laundering and a semi-tailored dress of heavier material. This latter is of colored material, although it would be very smart in all white embroidered in color, or with belt, collar, and cuffs of white. The embroidery is in white and a darker shade of the color chosen for the dress. Flower petals are white and leaves and stems in color. A row of simple outline in color and another row of white about a quarter of an inch inside of this forms the inside of the band. If collar and cuffs are white, the color arrangement of the embroidery is exactly reversed on these parts.

Number 8323 could be made of voile or batiste. The dainty rose pattern is developed entirely in French knots, using coarse, loose-twisted cotton and putting the thread around the needle twice. The simplicity, effectiveness, and durability of this style of embroidery is well known. Back and front of the dress are alike.

A dress that buttons in front and has wide flaring pockets like No. 8372 will interest the small child. The front panel is taken in with the side seams and the back of the dress is straight and held in place by a belt. An interesting arrangement of outlining in color with solid dots of plain white forms the simple embroidered band, a section of which is shown below. Outlining in white with spots of color would look well on a dress of colored material. Poplin and chambray in white or color are unfailing fabrics for such dresses. [CONCLUDED ON PAGE 32]



Note.—Send 2 cents extra and we will mail you a 16-page Fashion Book, showing over 150 new styles for Ladies, Misses, and Children, and containing many valuable sewing lessons.

8372

Cutting patterns of No. 8381 supplied in sizes 16 to 20 years; No. 8323, 14 to 20 years; No. 8311, 34 to 42 bust measure; No. 8368, 24 to 32 inches waist measure; and No. 8372, sizes 8 to 14 years. Price, 15 cents each. Address The Modern Priscilla, Boston, Mass. Write name and address plainly, give number and size of each pattern, and enclose proper amount of money.

"How Do You Like My New Dress?

"It cost just $3.90 and is exactly like one I saw in a store marked $22, so I saved about $18. Most of the materials came from last year's dress—all I had to buy was a little trimming and the findings. Now I am making two new dresses for the girls and I know how glad you'll be to have us all better dressed than ever at less cost. It certainly paid me to study dressmaking through the Woman's Institute."

What It Cost

New Materials and Trimming	$2.90
Findings,	1.00
Total	$3.90

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Through the Woman's Institute *you*, too, can learn at home, in spare time, to make all your own and your children's clothes and hats and save half on everything.

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FOR an ambitious man of good character who seeks an opportunity to better himself financially, I have an unusual proposition.

My plan concerns the building up of a local magazine agency, a business in which others are earning from $2000 to $5000 a year.

Experience is not necessary and no capital is needed. But earnestness, determination, perseverance and a willingness to work hard are essential qualifications.

The right individual can first take up this work as a "side line" without interfering with his present occupation, and in this way effect an immediate, substantial increase in income. Eventually he will have a magazine business which will be highly profitable and which will provide for his independence and comfort in the future.

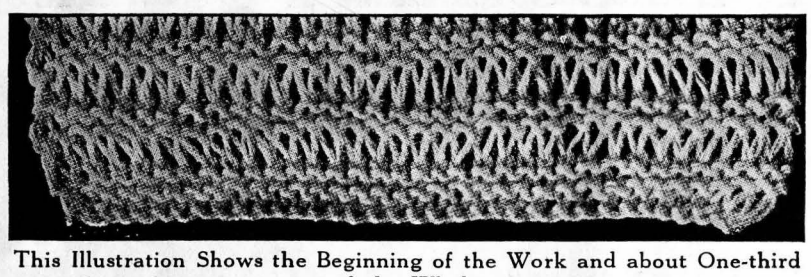
Let me tell you about my proposition, as I gladly will, without obligating you. Don't write, however, unless you are in earnest and prepared to furnish the very best of references as to character, etc.

Drop me a line to-day—now. Simply say "tell me about your magazine agency plan," and address:

Manager Agency Division

The Modern Priscilla - - - - Boston, Mass.

Red Cross Wipes or Sponges



This Illustration Shows the Beginning of the Work and about One-third of the Whole

MATERIALS. — Three-ply knitting cotton No. 10, 7 cents per ball, and two amber knitting-needles No. 4, 30 cents a pair. Steel needles No. 8, at 7 cents a pair, may be used.

Cast on 35 stitches. Knit two ribs (over and back is one rib). Knit one stitch, put thread over needle, knit next stitch, and repeat to end of work. Knit the knitted stitch, drop the thread over needle, and repeat to end of work. Knit two rows and repeat instructions until you have ten of the double rows and nine of the single large mesh rows, and finish.

Crocheted Edges

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 8]

Then beginning at one side make 6 spaces, 4 trebles (t), 2 spaces, 3 t, and fasten with slip stitch to top of the t that meets the last t, chain 3, and fasten with slip stitch to the first of the last 3 t made, 2 spaces, 4 t, 6 spaces, turn the work, 5 spaces, 7 t, 1 space, 3 t, and fasten as before, chaining 3 and fastening as before, 1 space, 7 t, 5 spaces, turn the work, 7 spaces, 3 t, and fasten, chain 3, fasten, 7 spaces, turn, 5 spaces, 6 t, fasten, chain 3 and fasten, 3 t, 5 spaces, turn, 2 spaces, 4 t, 5 spaces, 4 t, 2 spaces, turn, 3 spaces, 4 t, 1 space, 4 t, 3 spaces, turn, 7 spaces, turn, 2 spaces, 3 t, fasten, chain 3 and fasten, 2 spaces, turn, 3 spaces, turn, 1 sp.

Put 3 d in each space all around with a picot between each 2 spaces.

At the bottom of the page is a twenty-two-inch centrepiece of white linen. The white embroidery is in French and eyelet work, and the edge is turned and finished with a simple picot edge like Collar No. 17-8-20. Use crocheted cotton No. 80 and No. 12 steel crochet-hook.

Block patterns of all articles are given on the page, and general directions for filet crochet appear on page 32.

The Children's Page

ILLUSTRATIONS ON PAGE 6

No. 17-8-7. PIQUÉ HAT. *Size,* 4 *to* 8 *years.* Design stamped on white piqué, 35 cents. Cotton for working, 14 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 35 cents. Transfer pattern, 15 cents.

No. 17-8-8. BOY'S MIDDY SUIT. (Two piece.) *Sizes,* 2 *and* 4 *years.* Design stamped on a made-up suit of mercerized cotton cheviot, $1.75. Blue cotton for working, 3 cents extra.

No. 17-8-9. DRESS. (Two piece.) *Sizes,* 4 *and* 6 *years.* Design stamped on a made-up dress of white piqué, $1.25. Cotton for working, 14 cents extra.

No. 17-8-10. APRON. *Sizes,* 6 *to* 8 *years.* Design stamped on a made-up apron of cross-barred lawn, 65 cents. Cotton for working, 9 cents extra; silk for working, 35 cents extra.

No. 17-8-11½. GUIMPE. *Sizes,* 4 *and* 6 *years.* Design stamped on a made-up guimpe of fine white lawn, 75 cents. Cotton for working, 6 cents extra.

No. 17-8-11. OVERDRESS. (One piece.) *Sizes,* 4 *and* 6 *years.* Design stamped on a made-up dress of blue cotton Momie cloth, 85 cents. Cotton for working, 12 cents extra; silk for working, 20 cents extra. *A diagram showing how to place the colors is sent with each pattern.*

NOTE.—Perforated stamping patterns and transfer patterns are not supplied unless mentioned in offer.

Work commenced on any one piece, 75 cents additional.

Pillow Cases and Towels

ILLUSTRATIONS ON PAGE 12

No. 17-8-25. DAYTIME PILLOW SLIP. *Size,* 21 x 27½ *inches.* Design stamped on made-up pillow-slips of bleached cotton, $1.65 a pair. White cotton for working, 14 cents extra.

No. 17-8-26. BABY'S CRIB PILLOW SLIP. *Size,* 14 x 18 *inches.* Design stamped on made-up pillow-slips of fine cotton lawn, 30 cents each. Cotton for working, white, and pink or blue, 12 cents extra; silk for working, 25 cents extra.

No. 17-8-27. HEMSTITCHED PILLOW SLIPS. *Size,* 22 x 38 *inches.* Design and one letter stamped on hemstitched bleached cotton pillow-slips, $1.00 a pair. Cotton for working, 9 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, design and one letter, 20 cents. Transfer pattern (for two slips), 15 cents.

No. 17-8-28. BABY'S CARRIAGE PILLOW SLIP. *Size,* 11 x 17 *inches.* Design stamped on white linen slips (hemstitched both ends), $1.00 each. Cotton for working, 9 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 20 cents. Transfer pattern, 10 cents.

No. 17-8-29. TOWEL. *Size,* 20 x 36 *inches.* Design stamped on fine quality all-linen huckaback, $1.00. Cotton for working, 6 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 20 cents. Transfer pattern, 10 cents. Mercerized crochet cotton No. 60 (1 ball), 23 cents. Steel crochet-hook No. 12, 10 cents.

No. 17-8-30. TOWEL. *Size,* 20 x 36 *inches.* Design stamped on fine quality all-linen huckaback, $1.00. Cotton for working, 21 cents extra; silk for working, 80 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 35 cents. Transfer pattern, 15 cents.

No. 17-8-31. GUEST TOWEL. *Size,* 15 x 24 *inches.* Design stamped on hemstitched all-linen huckaback towels, 60 cents each. Cotton for working, 12 cents extra; silk for working, 20 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 25 cents. Transfer pattern, not supplied. *A diagram showing how to place the colors will be sent with each pattern.*

Table Scarf

ILLUSTRATION ON PAGE 3

No. 17-8-1. TABLE SCARF. *Three sizes.* Design stamped on white linen, *size* 30 x 44 *inches,* $1.65; *size* 30 x 54 *inches,* $1.90; *size* 30 x 78 *inches,* $2.65. White cotton for working embroidery design, 62 cents extra. Mercerized crochet cotton (hard twist) No. 70, three balls, and a steel crochet-hook No. 14, 93 cents. Perforated stamping pattern, one-half design (reversible), 40 cents. No transfer pattern.

UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

THE GOVERNMENT SPEAKS

We are Glad to Carry Out Our Agreement, Made in Common with Other Magazines, to Publish Messages Furnished by the Federal Government Through the Department of Agriculture

WHEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA entered into a state of war the Government turned to the women of the nation with the same confidence that it did to the men of the country.

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THE SERVICE WHICH OUR nation requires of women is threefold. First comes actual home work,—food-thrift, clothing-thrift, time and strength thrift. Second comes public service work in aid of great national organizations for the protection and relief of our defenders by land and sea. Third, the heart and soul service which women are specially fitted to give. One of the worst possibilities of war is that it may tear down in a moment the work of years in moral and religious standards. Women are the natural protectors of such standards. To maintain them is their greatest opportunity and duty in this crisis.

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THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES KNEW that if they could reach the home-makers of the country each one could be depended on to "do her bit." The messages of the Government to the women of the land were all ready in Washington, but there was no official messenger who could carry them where they must go. It was imperative that they reach every woman surely and personally. In searching for the means to accomplish this end federal authorities discovered the power of women's magazines.

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FOR FIFTY YEARS specialized magazines in the country have become more and more indispensable to women. Home-makers have read them diligently and eagerly. The magazines themselves have grown tremendously in size, importance, and value. In them at the present day is found the best writing and the finest illustration it is possible to discover. They are school and club to many mothers too busy to get away from home. They are real personal friends to many others whom they have helped. "Every month I look for THE PRISCILLA *as a dear friend" is the burden of many messages which come to us. "*THE PRISCILLA *is my text-book" is another frequent comment.*

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THE GOVERNMENT knew that no other messenger was so well equipped to carry its message to women, nor so capable of surely delivering it. Therefore, a conference of editors of women's magazines was called in Washington. The case was laid before them. Instantly they offered whatever space the federal messages might need. It is a patriotic service we are glad to render.

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Look for It

We're All in the Same Boat

OUR first military need in this crisis is an adequate food supply. European nations have learned by bitter experience that the cutting down of the cost of food to the consumer below a paying price to the farmer, means nothing less than sawing off the limb on which both consumer and producer are sitting.

The consumer must be made to understand that unless he pays fair prices, the farmer cannot and will not sow. And the farmer must be made to realize that unless he sows, the city consumer cannot live to do his part for the national defense. We are all in the same boat, those who buy food and those who grow or raise it. If any one scuttles it we shall all sink.

The nation needs food, needs it for our civilian population, for the neutral countries, for our soldiers, and for the soldiers of our Allies, who daily are dying by the thousands fighting our battles. The experience of other nations indicates that to get food it may become necessary to guarantee to the producer a price high enough to repay him for his labor and expense, plus a reasonable profit. The next thing is to market it at the smallest possible advance over its cost on the farm. The third step is to conserve our food products, to eliminate overeating, unintelligent eating, and all other forms of waste.

When there is too little food the nation must go hungry. When there is enough food but no efficient system of marketing it, again the nation goes hungry, while crops rot on the ground. Even when there is enough food and it is efficiently distributed, the nation may go hungry to-morrow if its people gorge and waste to-day.

From the standpoint of both the consumer and the farmer, the Government should not be without power to guarantee the producer that for his wheat and for his corn, for at least his non-perishable crops, he should be certain of paying prices. If the emergency demands it, this power should be exercised, in order to protect the consumer by insuring the production of food and the farmer by insuring a return for his investment and his labor.

But the Government must also eliminate those middlemen standing between the farmer and the consumer who corner food products and practice extortion. The Government is already doing everything possible to bring the producer and the consumer together for their mutual benefit. The Government does not propose, so far as the power within it lies, to permit one dollar to go to any man who fails to perform a definite social service.

No suggestion has ever been made to impose prices lower than the prices received by farmers for foodstuffs during the past year. Rather the reverse. If the Government had the power to fix a maximum price, it would use this power as a club, to be applied only in individual cases where it was clear that an individual or a corporation had cornered foodstuffs or was practicing extortion. After each particular abuse had been controlled by the exercise of this power, the incident would be closed. Any further exercise of such power would depend upon the appearance of another similar concrete condition. Such maximum price-fixing power would not hurt the farmer nor any one else except the disloyal manipulator of foodstuffs.

If the Executive has adequate power it is believed that it will be able to keep the prices of food staples from being artificially raised by speculators and gamblers, without having resource to the additional power to establish maximum rates. In asking Congress to confer such power, the purpose was to use it only as a last resort.

In order to win this war the Government and the people — the producer, distributor, and consumer alike — must pull together. Any citizen or group of citizens who pulls in the wrong direction is pulling away from victory. The consumer should help to see to it that the farmer gets reasonable prices for his products. The farmer likewise should throw his influence into the scale and help the Government to protect the consumer from the extortion of unscrupulous and disloyal food speculators and food cornerers.

CARL VROOMAN, *Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.*

NOW, AS NEVER BEFORE, the world — the whole world — looks to the housewife. Statesman, soldier, scientist, bread-winner, all are alike dependent upon her. The hand which feeds the nation in the end decides its fate.

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WE BELIEVE that no body of women in the country is more capable, more versed in thrift or better equipped by experience for successful home-making, than the PRISCILLA *family of subscribers. We have letters which we treasure from thousands of them, — home-steaders in the far West, miles from the nearest neighbor, city dwellers in the East who count neighbors by thousands, women on rich farms in the North, and others from plantations in the South. The same spirit of wisdom and efficient loyalty is in all of them. Yet this is a time when no woman can rest content with what she already knows.*

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FOR THE TREMENDOUS RESPONSIBILITY OF THIS HOUR the home-maker needs to marshal all her strength. She needs to take account of her own resources, but she must in addition pass on her knowledge to other women and take from them their contribution. She will eagerly adopt for use each new help which science can give. She will ask especially for the advice and guidance of skilled men and women who spend all their time and thought on problems which she has not time to work out for herself.

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MANY MONTHS AGO the publishers of THE MODERN PRISCILLA *realized that, in the strain to come, practically every woman would somewhat reorganize her methods of housekeeping. They felt it to be the duty of your magazine to reorganize its housekeeping department to meet your every demand upon it. Changes in a magazine are not made in a day. For almost a year we have been preparing this new work for you. It was not easy to find a special editorial staff for this section which should meet all our requirements. Whom we succeeded in finding we shall tell you next month. It was not easy for these editors to gather for you the rich store of manuscripts and pictures which they have already found.*

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BEGINNING WITH THE OCTOBER number THE MODERN PRISCILLA *will have a housekeeping department absolutely unique in the magazine field. It will be larger than ever, it will be sensible, practical, scientific, and warmly human. It aims, above all else to be useful to YOU. A more complete announcement comes in September.*

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Watch for It

Methods of Canning Fruits and Vegetables

Young Vegetables are Superior in Flavor and all Should Be as Fresh as Possible to Insure the Best Results, Fruit Should not Be Overripe

By Marion Harris Neil

THE method of canning fruit has superseded that of preserving. This is due not only to the fact that it is more economical, requiring less sugar, but because many tastes prefer fruit which is not too highly sweetened. Preserves are so extremely sweet as to be really objectionable to some palates.

The best and easiest methods of canning are cooking the fruits in jars in an oven; cooking the fruits in a fireless cooker; cooking the fruits in jars in a steamer or in boiling water; or stewing the fruit before it is put into the jars. Then there are also the cold-water and hot-water processes of canning.

In canning fruits or vegetables, or in jelly or preserve making, it is just as important that the food should be protected from the growth of molds as well as the growth of bacteria and yeasts. Molds live in sweet mixtures, as well as in acid vegetables, such as the tomato.

Fruit for canning should be solid and not overripe. If overripe, some of the mold spores may survive the boiling, then fermentation will take place in a short time. Prepare the fruit by removing all stems, then peel, core, or remove seeds or pits, as the case may be. After peeling the fruit should be dropped at once into cold water to which a little lemon juice has been added to prevent discoloration.

Tomatoes, peaches, or plums peel more easily if first immersed in boiling water, then for a few minutes in cold water, and drained. Berries should be looked over one by one. If they have come from a sheltered field or if there has been recent rain, it may not be necessary to wash them. If not, they will have a more perfect flavor. Usually, however, they must be washed.

When fruit or vegetables are brought into the house put them where they will keep cool and crisp until ready for use.

The jars must be thoroughly sterilized before using. Glass jars are most satisfactory. Put them in a saucepan on trivets and fill pan with cold water, then heat gradually to boiling-point, boil for twenty minutes, remove from the water, empty and fill at once while hot. The rubbers must also be sterilized, and new rubbers are necessary each year.

A striking departure from the regulation, glass preserve jar is seen in the sanitary paper vessels, which are made and packed under cleanly conditions, and can be rendered air-tight with caps of the same material. The paper holders are thrown away after use. Printed labels for jars and tumblers are to be had in handy book form. These are always ready without any fussing with mucilage bottle or paste.

To Can Fruit in the Oven

Cooking canned fruit in the oven is easily and quickly done, while the fruit retains its shape, color, and flavor better than when cooked in a preserving-kettle.

Cover the bottom of the oven with a sheet of asbestos, the same as used by plumbers for covering furnace pipes. If asbestos is unavailable, use a large pan in which there are two inches of boiling water.

Thoroughly sterilize the jars and utensils. Make the syrup of sugar and water, and prepare the fruit the same as for cooking in a preserving-kettle. Fill the hot sterilized jars with the fruit, pouring in sufficient syrup to fill the jar. Run the blade of a silver knife around the inside of each jar to let out any bubbles of air. Place the jars in the oven on the asbestos.

The oven should be moderately hot. Cook the fruit for ten minutes. Remove from the oven and fill each jar with boiling syrup, then place on the rubber and seal tightly. If the screw covers are used, tighten them after the glass has cooled.

Large fruits may require about two cupfuls of syrup to each quart jar of fruit. The small fruit will require a little over one-half pint of the syrup.

Canning Vegetables

The vegetables should be as fresh as possible. Young vegetables are superior in flavor and texture to the more mature ones. Corn, peas, and beans should be canned as soon as possible after gathering, as sweetness and flavor are absorbed by their pods and husks. All root vegetables and greens must be thoroughly washed.

The jars should be wide mouthed so that packing them is a simple process.

Some vegetables spoil more readily than others, especially those rich in starchy constituents.

To defeat this propensity of the parent bacteria to reproduce itself, there must be not only the initial boiling, which disposes of the parent, but later boilings to kill the spores, which retain their vitality even in boiling water, and germinate as soon as cooled. To make way with the bacteria, there must be successive boilings, preferably a day or two apart, or one boiling of at least six hours.

In canning vegetables a steam bath which may be covered is absolutely necessary. Use a large preserving-kettle or an ordinary wash-boiler fitted with a false bottom of wooden slats or a metal rack so that the jars may be raised two or three inches from the bottom to allow a free circulation of water. The jars would break if set flat on the bottom.

When making preserves never use tin or ironware, as it will discolor the fruit and give an unpleasant taste. Porcelain-lined or enamel-ware is best, and the fruit should be pared or cut with silver or plated knives.

An important factor in successful jelly-making is the jelly-bag. It must be kept absolutely clean and must never be washed with soap. Before using it must always be scalded with fresh boiling water. The bag may be of flannel or felt or a good strong quality of fine meshed cheese-cloth is very satisfactory and always available. Put jams, jellies, and preserves in glasses sealed with a cork or paper and paraffin.

Apple Jelly, Orange Flavor

Wash and halve one-half peck of red tart apples. Do not remove skins or seeds. Place in a preserving-kettle and just cover with water. Boil until tender; then place in a jelly-bag, together with the uncooked juice and the grated rinds of two large oranges. Let drip without pressure until all the juice has dripped through. Add two cupfuls of hot sugar to each pint of juice and boil quickly, skimming off the scum as it arises, about ten minutes, or until it jellies, which is ascertained by dropping a small portion on a small plate, when it should set in a few minutes. Fill into jelly-glasses, then pour over melted paraffin and put on the covers.

To Can String Beans

Select young and tender beans, string them, leave them whole or break them in pieces, as liked. Pack firmly in sterilized jars, cover with cold water, adding one teaspoonful of salt. Put on the rubbers and tops and cook for sixty minutes on each three successive days.

To Can Peas in the Fireless Cooker

Shell the peas and put them in sterilized jars, pour in cold water until it overflows, allow one teaspoonful of salt to each jar, dip the covers in boiling water, place them on the jars, but do not seal tightly; allow for expansion.

Put a perforated rack in the bottom of the largest kettle of the fireless cooker, place the prepared jars on it and fill the kettle with cold water up to the necks of the jars. Place the cover on the kettle, put it on the fire, bring to a boil, and boil for ten minutes. Place at once into the fireless cooker and cover tightly with the heat-retaining covers. Let the can remain in the cooker for two and one-half hours, then remove and tighten the covers.

Canned Chicken

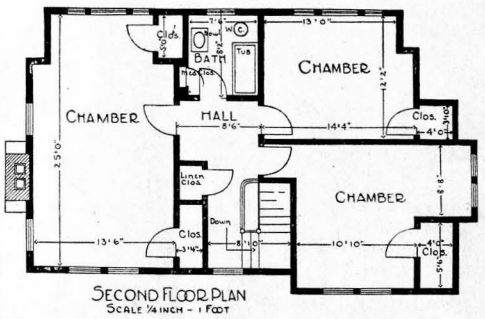
Procure a tender chicken and clean it very thoroughly. Cut into neat joints and parboil the pieces or sear them in a pan in very hot grease. Place the chicken in sterilized jars, fill with a hot gravy made without flour, or with the water in which it was parboiled. Sterilize in a hot-water outfit for two and one-half hours, then seal, label, and store.

To Can Corn

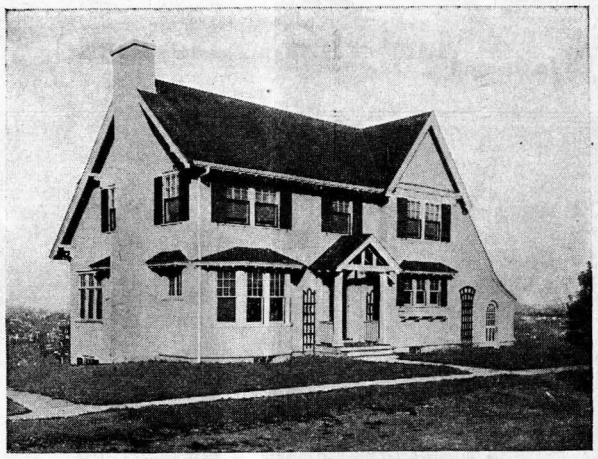
To can corn, strip off the husks, remove the silk by means of a stiff brush and score down the kernels with a sharp knife. Add one teaspoonful of salt to each quart of corn, pack it into the scalded jars, filling them full, cover to overflowing with cold water, place on the rubbers and tops, and set them on a rack in the boiler, leaving a little space between each one. Pour in six inches of cold water, set on the cover and bring slowly to boiling-point, then cook for one and one-half hours. Screw down the covers and let the jars remain in the water, repeat this process on the second and third days. Do not screw down the covers tightly until after the final boiling. Summer squash is canned the same way. If possible use only fruits and vegetables picked the same day; and never can peas or corn picked more than five hours.

What the Amateur Ought to Know About House Building

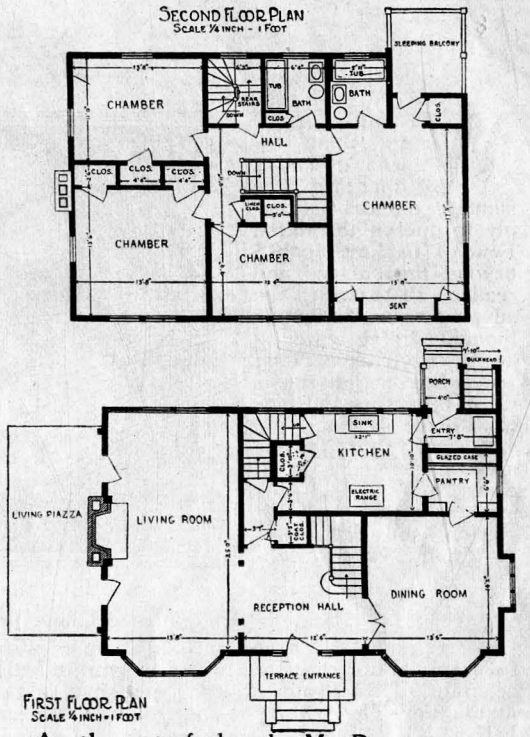
SAFETY FIRST CONVENIENCE NEXT AND BEAUTY LAST BUT NOT LEAST IS THE SLOGAN OF THE PROSPECTIVE HOUSE BUILDER



"The House on the Hill" is even more interesting inside than out. Note how the beautiful view has governed the plan. Living-rooms are at the back, while the kitchen is in the side-front.



"A house that is set on a hill." The plan is cleverly made to give those who live in it a maximum of convenience and enjoyment. Mr. Harry M. Ramsey, of Boston, is the architect.



Another set of plans by Mr. Ramsey, reproduced here by courtesy of Henderson and Ross, of Boston. This house is still under construction, so that a photograph of it cannot be shown.

SAFETY FIRST precautions begin with the site on which the house is to be built. A damp cellar is most undesirable, therefore the land on which we propose to build must be well drained. The level of the bottom of the cellar should, in most cases, be higher than the land on at least one boundary of the lot. A generous amount of sunshine we know to contribute to health. One eminent tuberculosis specialist says that half an hour of sunshine is more powerful than a quart of disinfectant. In order to have a maximum of sunlight it is better to make the house corner on the compass instead of exactly facing the four points. A southeast rear side and a northwest front are pleasant in most climates.

In arranging the plan think of the possibilities for ventilation. Dispose the windows so that cross-drafts are possible whenever they are needed. At least two windows in each chamber are almost essential. If possible it is wise to have them on different sides of the room. A fireplace is one of the best house ventilators. At least one should be in every house.

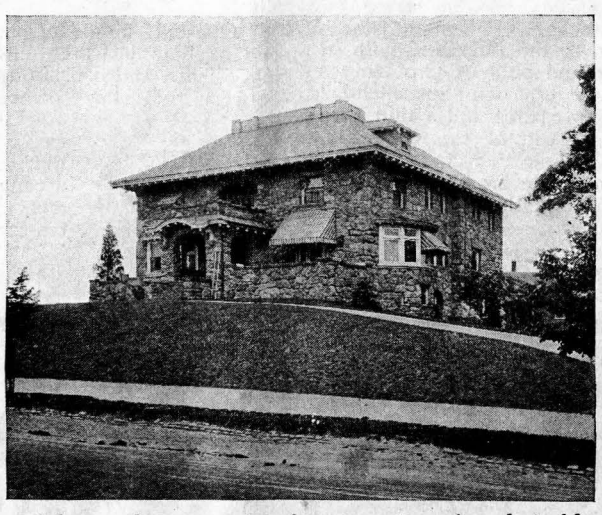
Money saved on heating and plumbing is really not saved but wasted. The best is none too good for the health of the house. Be especially exacting about the piping and fixtures used in plumbing. Of the various kinds of heating systems, — steam, hot water, and hot air, — each has its advantages. The selection of one type above another is largely a matter of personal preference.

There is an important financial safety-first measure in house-building to which anybody who has had experience can testify. A house always costs more than you think it will. Many "extras" crop up as you go along. You think of a slight change of plan here, a built-in cabinet there, better floors up-stairs, and so on, until the total cost runs far higher than your first figure. The best way to allow for this difficulty is to decide how much you are going to pay for your house. Divide this sum into fourths. Put one-fourth into the bank and find an architect and a contractor who together will undertake to plan and construct a house for three-fourths of your original sum. The extra expenses which are inevitable will then be provided for. A rough way to estimate cost is to multiply the square feet of floor space on the first floor by from six to ten dollars according to the elaborateness of finish you propose to have.

CONVENIENCE is primarily the concern of the housekeeper. No member of the family can, however, be neglected in this matter. An excellent first aid to house-planning is to actually set down on paper the names of the members of the household, their tastes and probable needs for shelter so long as they stay at home. This list is a key to the number of rooms necessary and their most convenient disposition.

The two sets of house plans shown here are examples of convenience in planning. In the "House on the Hill" the living-rooms are at the back of the house, in this case the pleasantest side. Full enjoyment of the wide sweep of view is possible from the observation-room which opens from the living-room. The glass doors between the two rooms insure an attractive vista. The den, opening from the reception hall, is a room appreciated by the man of the house, who frequently needs a place for semi-business interviews at home. The kitchen opens by two sets of doors conveniently near the front door. The back porch is screened from the street by the little entry.

In the second set of plans the coat-closet, so necessary on the first floor, is cleverly tucked away under the stairs. Two sets of doors separate the kitchen from the rest of the house so that the odors of cooking cannot escape. Up-stairs there is the luxury of the two bathrooms. A sleeping balcony is another modern and most wholesome feature. The generous closet space is also noteworthy. A linen-closet in the hall and a combination linen and medicine chest in the bathroom are conveniences to delight any homemaker.



A house that grew out of its own site. An admirable example of the use of native material. The house belongs here in a double sense. The field-stone of which it is built was all obtained in grading the lot. Mr. Ramsey planned this residence.

BEAUTY last but not least is the third clause in the slogan of the prospective house-builder. Exterior beauty is usually first considered, although it is less important to the occupants than interior visual satisfaction. The conformation of the land around the house governs its style somewhat. On a hill a house needs to be low and spreading in appearance. In a valley it may be higher. On level ground the emphasis of horizontal lines in roof and porch is advisable. Harmony of line with the surrounding land is the general rule which governs this matter.

Inside the house arrange rooms and windows so that the views may be as pleasant as possible. Watch the relation of one room to another and see in imagination what the vistas in the finished house are going to look like. One mistake we often make is to consider each room by itself. This is as dangerous as it would be to make a dress by selecting a separate material for sleeve, waist, skirt, and belt. Houses, like costumes, should be thought of first as a whole and afterward in detail.

It is most often wise to avoid too much variety in woodwork, stain, or paint. On the first floor more dignity and repose is gained by having the same finish in rooms which open out of each other by wide openings. Up-stairs in the chambers more variety of finish and coloring is desirable.

If you have some treasure of furniture or decoration, it is desirable to make that the standard by which you plan the rooms which are to house it. A beautiful old hall clock may suggest a simple, colonial treatment for the reception hall. A fine oriental rug ought to govern the color and shade of the woodwork in the room in which it will lie.

There is one detail of house-building which is seldom attended to. It is continuity of line in the tops of doors and windows. Ideally these should all be at the same distance from the ceiling. Almost always they might be — in reality they seldom are.

Beauty, inner and outer, is more likely to belong to the house planned by an architect than to the one planned by a contractor. The contractor knows the practical side, but the architect knows better what will make the eyes of his clients happy.

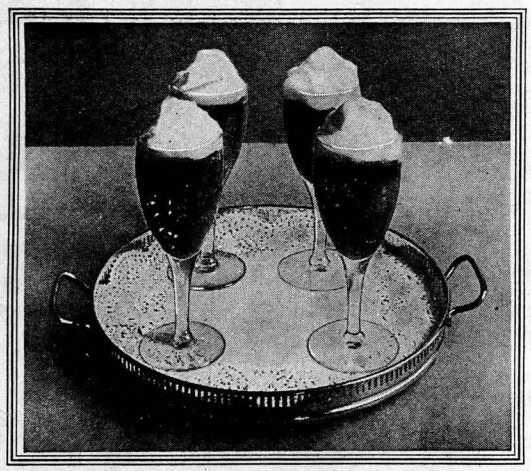
It is true also that in the last ten years architects have grown practical faster than contractors have grown artistic.

Cool Fruit Drinks to Serve on the Veranda

Beverages Made from the Juice of One or Several Fruits Have a Definite Health Value Outside of the Fact that they are Satisfying and Refreshing. One who Appreciates the Special Value of Each Fruit can More Intelligently Prepare their Summer Refreshments

By Mary Harrod Northend

WE have grown to think of iced drinks during the summer months as simply to quench the thirst. Few of us have looked beyond the surface and realize that with the advance in scientific thought great care is taken in compounding fruits that will harmonize in benefiting and toning up the system. We all know that lemons are considered by physicians to be one of the most valuable aids to digestion, and that taken as a tonic every morning they give a tone to our vitality that is invaluable, so much so, that many of us grow to consider their use as necessary to keep our system in good order. Grapes have proven through scientific research to be beneficial and a tonic that is indispensable when in a run-down condition. So it goes through the list of summer fruits. We are appreciating as never before their value, and why they are beneficial in the form of nutritious drinks to serve on warm summer afternoons.



Unfermented Grape Juice

Five pounds of grapes in half a cup of water and one pound and a half of sugar. Put grapes and water in granite kettle, heat until stones and pulp separate. Then strain through a jelly-bag, add sugar, heat to a boiling-point, and bottle. This will make one gallon; when served it should be diluted one-half with water.

Raspberry Cup

Squeeze enough raspberries to make a quart of juice, add the juice of three lemons and one pound of sugar, pour over one quart of boiling water and let stand until cold. Serve with slices of lemon and ornament with rose petals and leaves.

Blackberry Cordial

Stew the berries until quite soft and strain through a wire sieve; add one-half pound of granulated sugar to one quart of strained juice, also half a tablespoonful of grated nutmeg and one tablespoonful of ground cinnamon. Allow it to simmer until thick. Serve it with whipped cream.

Cherryade

Wash a pound of cherries and pour over them three pints of boiling water, let them steep three hours; make a syrup by boiling a cup of sugar and one of water for twenty minutes, mix with the cherries and let stand, occasionally pressing out the juice, strain and chill, serve with cracked ice.

Russian Tea

Scald the teapot with hot water, use a teaspoonful of tea to every two cups of boiling water, taken at its first boil. It must steep from eight to ten minutes. When cold add a thin slice of lemon without seasoning or a few drops of lemon juice for each cup. Sugar may be added if desired.

Mint Ale

Juice of three lemons, small cup of sugar, two stalks and leaves of bruised peppermint and one bottle of ginger ale. Serve with cracked ice.

Fruit Punch

Shred a pineapple, add to it one cup of sugar, to the juice and pulp of four oranges add two cups of sugar, to the juice and pulp of two lemons add two cups of sugar. Let these stand until sugar and fruit are blended and the sugar melted. Use no peel until ready to serve, then add a thin slice of lemon to each cup. The mixed fruit and sugar can be carried easily, while the chopped ice and water can be added at luncheon-time.

There are innumerable refreshing drinks to be made from fruit juices, syrups, and shrubs, with lemonade as a foundation, and the thermos bottle, which will keep cracked ice, is a joy to the picnicker.

Fruit Punch

One pint of fresh strawberry, raspberry, or currant juice, six lemons, grated rind and juice; juice of three oranges, half a cup of grated pineapple, two cups of sugar, make a syrup of one pint of water and the sugar, add the fruit juices, remove from the fire and add one pint of ice water. When cold serve in glasses with cracked ice and a whole strawberry.

Ginger Beer

Four pounds of good brown sugar, or two quarts of molasses, one and one-half ounces of cream of tartar, one and one-half ounces of ginger, mix these thoroughly and pour over them, four gallons of boiling water. Boil these and cork tightly.

Pineapple Champagne

Over the peelings of two pineapples pour a little more than a quart of boiling water. Allow it to steep until cold, then sweeten to taste, strain, bottle, corking tight; tie down the cork and place the bottle on its side. If placed in a warm spot it will be ripe in twenty-four hours. A small piece of ginger placed in each bottle will improve its flavor.

Ginger Ale Punch

Five lemons sliced and sprinkled with one cup of sugar and left to stand for a half hour; at the end of that time turn over them a quart of water, a quart of ginger ale, and strain. Serve with whipped cream.

TO SERVE WITH FRUIT DRINKS

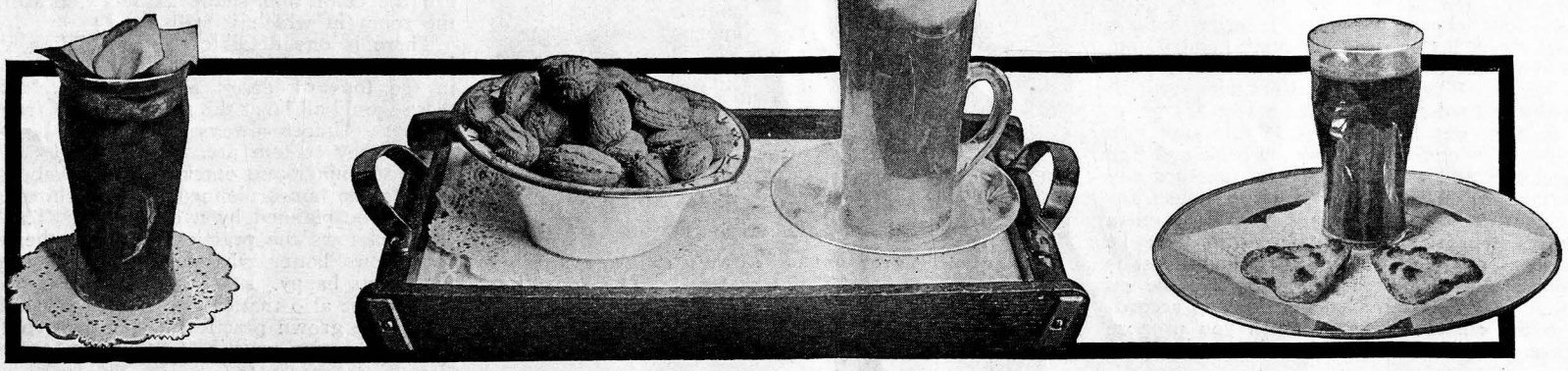
Little Spice Cakes

Cream one cup granulated sugar, one cup of brown sugar, and three-quarters of a cup of butter together, add three eggs well beaten, one-half cup sweet milk, and two and one-half cups of sifted flour, to which has been added two teaspoonfuls cinnamon, one teaspoonful ground cloves, one teaspoonful grated nutmeg, and two teaspoonfuls baking-powder. Bake in patty pans.

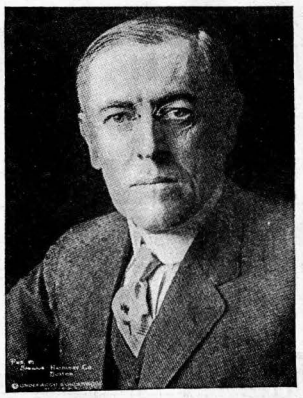
Fig Sandwiches

One-half pound of finely chopped figs, one-third cup of sugar, one-half cup of boiling water, and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Mix these ingredients, and cook in a double boiler until thick enough to spread. Spread between thin slices of well trimmed bread.

Old-fashioned sponge cake baked in gem-pans is easily made, and there are also many kinds of cookies that are suitable to serve with fruit drinks. A neatly arranged tray is an attractive way of offering refreshments, but a housekeeper that has no maid will find the tea-cart a labor-saving device to use on the veranda.



Enter the Service of Your Country by Practicing Thrift at Home Many a Mickle Makes a Muckle



This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act, and serve together.

WOODROW WILSON

EVERY few years some national need gives rise to a catch-word for its expression. "Strenuousness" was on the page of every newspaper for a time. "Efficiency" succeeded it. Now the word we hear and see and use is "Thrift."

All three words, linked together, make an excellent motto for the woman of to-day. It is upon her that the burden of responsibility falls in this crisis. She needs to be constantly vigilant, more competent than ever before, and increasingly watchful of her household's expenditures of time, strength, and money.

As a nation we have not been obliged to practice thrift, consequently, as a nation, we have not done it. In the heart-searching attendant upon our entrance into the world-war many truths about American society were laid bare. One of them was that we had made spending instead of saving our social standard. Mr. and Mrs. Thrifty got less respect in their community than Mr. and Mrs. Spender. The Thrifties' children suffered a social stigma in school. Fortunately the war has brought us to ourselves. We realize that true superiority finds its expression through wise expenditure and not through foolish extravagance.

Thoughtless Thrift may be the Worst Extravagance

In our first enthusiasm over the rediscovery of "Thrift" as a national asset and an individual duty we need to keep our balance and avoid any hasty or hysterical judgments as to what constitutes economy. There are certain curtailments which masquerade as savings and are really the worst sort of thriftlessness. The first of such masqueraders is economy at the expense of some one else. My first thought when the gospel of Thrift brought conviction to my mind was to do my own washing. A second thought showed me that this was a mistaken saving at the expense of the woman who did my washing. She has more children than I, her family income, like mine, has decreased, and her household expenses, like mine, have increased. Curtailment of expenditure must be made where it does not hurt some one else. The omission of unnecessary travel is a definite example of the right kind of thrift. The rails should be kept more clear than ever before for freight. The difference between enough food and not enough may depend upon transportation facilities. We ought not to contribute to the demand for needless passenger trains which would delay the delivery of essential supplies.

Thrift in food may be an extravagance. If there is some one in the family who cannot, without physical suffering, eat "war-bread," serving it to that person is mistaken patriotism. Some digestive machines cannot stand the stimulation of the coarser flours. White bread is an economy for such individuals.

Thrift in clothes may be unwise. How is your dressmaker to live? She is struggling with the same new disparity between income and outgo which troubles you. False economy in shoes may lead to foot troubles which cripple our efficiency as well as our feet. No thrift deserves the title if it lowers physical, mental, or moral efficiency.

Reason, not Impulse, is Our True Guide

Nothing helps to straighten out our minds like the act of setting down our problems on paper. One wise family met its difficulties of readjustment by writing out a list of all the things they could recall for which a desire had been expressed. Then, on a fresh sheet of paper, they ruled two columns as if it were to be the score of a game. One column was headed "Thrift," the other "Extravagance." Next they went calmly through the original list and parted the sheep and the goats. Each item was examined by these questions: Is it something we must have or only something that we want? Is it really useful or do we desire it just because it gratifies our pride? How is our purchase of it going to affect other people? Is it something we must have now or can we get along without it for the present?

The "deadly parallel" which resulted from this examination was a guide safe to follow. In answering the third question,—How is our purchase going to affect other people?—the greatest difficulty arises. Our best guide is the knowledge that, because of the ruin of life and land attendant upon the war, the supply of certain necessities is terribly lowered. Of these things it is our duty to deprive ourselves just so far as we can without making ourselves less valuable as citizens.

A wholesome sense of proportion is our salvation in any time, but it is specially important to keep it constantly active in our lives just now.

The Lesson Should Not be Forgotten

This lesson of thrift is something which should not be laid aside when the necessity which forced it upon us has passed. It should be a matter of pride and patriotism to know how to get, in the highest sense, the worth of our money. Waste can never be profitable.

It is the women who really decide for thrift or extravagance. The tiny decisions they make every day decide national policy. If a woman has her gas stove at one end of the kitchen and her match-box at the other she is extravagant. She is wasting precious energy. If she overtaxes strength to do work when she could afford to have it done she is thriftless. If she spends time in useless gossip, or in amusement which is not recreation she is not truly economical.

It is a solemn time. It is a time to make us stop and think harder than we ever did before, whether we are using our time, our strength, and our money so that we get from them their utmost worth. Most women are beyond criticism in saving money. Many women are careless about the equally important thrifts of time and strength.

Make the Housewife's Apron Significant

A recent English utterance is startlingly fitted to present American conditions. Mrs. C. S. Peel, Director of Women's Service, Ministry of Food, says: "We have not been forced to observe economy. Also, when it became possible for large numbers of women to earn a living outside the home, a feeling that domestic work was beneath the attention of educated women spread throughout the country; it became the fashion to despise what were termed 'menial' duties, and this mistaken attitude towards necessary and dignified occupations has resulted in a female population sadly ignorant of scientific and practical knowledge of cooking, household management, and the care of young children. Hence we have earned for ourselves the reputation of wastefulness, and not without justice.

"Now, however, war has brought home to us what never should have been ignored, namely, that the welfare of a nation depends chiefly upon the home conditions of its citizens.

"At the moment it is no exaggeration to say that the successful termination of the war may rest entirely upon the manner in which we deal with our food supplies, and, knowing this, it becomes of vital importance not only to use less food when that is possible, but to ascertain that no particle of eatable material is wasted."

In the seclusion of our homes we lose the sense of team-work which comes to men. We forget that we, too, are an army, that every hidden carelessness means an open advantage to a tireless enemy. Saving the water in which the potatoes were boiled is not a trivial act any more than it is a trivial act for a man in the trenches to do his duty.

Do You Need More Money?

To help your husband—to help your children—to help yourself? We can show you an easy way that is dignified, honorable and profitable.

The happy, contented women shown above are all *free from worry and with money coming in.* Each of them has founded, with our help, a growing and prosperous business and every year sees each of them making more money. And these cases are by no means exceptional, for

In More Than 13,000 Cases We Have Helped

ambitious, deserving women. You can do the same as they have done. Sell World's Star Hosiery and Klean-Knit Underwear in your home town. No previous experience is necessary—we show you how to make money in an easy, congenial and profitable way. We sell direct from the mill to the home through our local representatives, and our lines of hosiery and underwear for men, women and children are famous the world over.

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Don't send me one cent—just let me prove it to you as I have done for 57,532 others in the last six months. I claim to have the most successful remedy for bunions ever made and I want you to let me send you a treatment Free, entirely at my expense. I don't care how many so-called cures, or shields or pads you ever tried without success—I don't care how disgusted you are with them all—you have not tried my remedy and I have such absolute confidence in it that I am going to send you a treatment absolutely FREE. It is a wonderful yet simple home remedy which relieves you almost instantly of the pain; it removes the cause of the bunion and thus the ugly deformity disappears—all this while you are wearing tighter shoes than ever. Just send your name and address and treatment will be sent you promptly in plain sealed envelope.

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A stunning bargain. This 2 ounce, 24 inch switch, sent all charges prepaid. Very extra offer. Guaranteed genuine human hair. Put through special refining process. Mounted in three stems. Each can be used as separate switch. (Dress your hair in as many ways as it permits in three parts.) Beautiful natural lasting wave. This special price on any color except grays and whites. (Prices on these sent on request.)

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CLEANS the varnish of finger marks, specks of talcum, cream and toilet preparations on the much-handled furniture of the dressing rooms of two million American homes.

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And make the bottom crust of your pies brown and crisp by using the **Boston Pie Juice Saver.** Keeps the juice and flavor in the pie, and prevents flowing out into the oven. Hundreds of satisfied users. Will surely delight you. Made of pure aluminum. Will not rust or corrode. **Postpaid 10 cents.**

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Dr. C. H. Berry Co., 2975 Michigan Ave., Dept. 1198, Chicago, Ill.

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By using **I-V WASHING TABLETS. No Rubbing—No Machine,** therefor **No** wear and tear; **No Chemicals,** therefor **No** injury to finest color or fabric. **Insures** long life to clothes. No experiment. Used **15 Years. Satisfaction Positively Guaranteed. One Month's Supply 10 cts. One Year's Supply $1.00.**

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ANGEL FOOD CAKE Eight inches square Five inches high

I teach you to make them. Also other cakes. They bring $2 per loaf. If you are interested, either for pleasure or profit, write me for particulars.

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Helps for Housekeepers

A Few Practical Suggestions for the Novice

To Keep the Hands White

I am only a girl of eighteen and since my mother is an invalid and I am keeping house for a family of eight must do all the hard and dirty work. For a time my hands were so that I was ashamed to remove my gloves, at last I purchased a pair of cotton gloves at the ten-cent store and I use them when I pare potatoes and other vegetables, to clean the stove, empty the ashes, etc. These outwear two pair of rubber gloves and are more serviceable.—M. P.

When Shoes Discolor Stockings

New insoles may be easily made by cutting a pattern to fit inside shoe, then cut a pair from white crinoline and a pair from white muslin a little larger than the crinoline so as to turn edge over rough edge of crinoline and sew by machine, put in shoe muslin side up so as not to wear stocking.—C. A. I.

If a White Dress Has Turned Yellow

If last summer's white dress has turned yellow, put it in a stone jar, cover with buttermilk and let it stand about twenty-four hours. Then wash well and starch with blued starch. This is better to whiten goods than freezing, sunshine, or the use of borax, etc.—A. M. C.

Emergency Meals

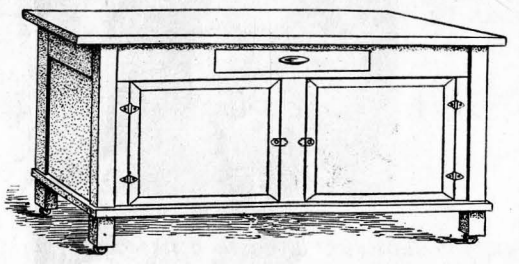
For the unexpected luncheon or dinner guest every housewife ought to have her "emergency shelf" filled with canned goods, such as tomatoes, extract of beef, prepared soups, etc. In connection with this it is well to keep a little note-book labeled "Emergencies," with lists of quickly prepared soups, meats, desserts, and references to the page in the cook-book containing same. One is very apt to forget in the excitement of the moment the very recipe one would wish to make use of, and the emergency book saves looking over a number of cook-books to find the desired recipe.—C. L. W.

To Clean Silver

To one quart of water add a tablespoonful of washing-soda, use one-fourth teaspoonful of powdered aluminum. Immerse silver and let boil half an hour. The same results may be had by using the soda in an aluminum pan; but the soda dissolves the aluminum, leaving the pan dark. Use the powder aluminum in a granite pan and do away with the scouring of the aluminum dish.—B. L.

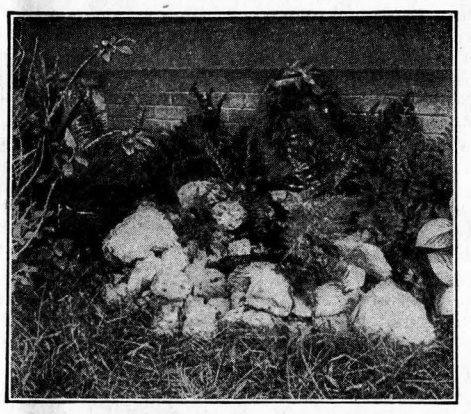
To Put on Waist Over Half Under-Sleeves

Put safety-pin on under side of shirt sleeve and run tape through the pin long enough to hold both ends of tape in hand, when waist is on slip out tape.—L. F. H.



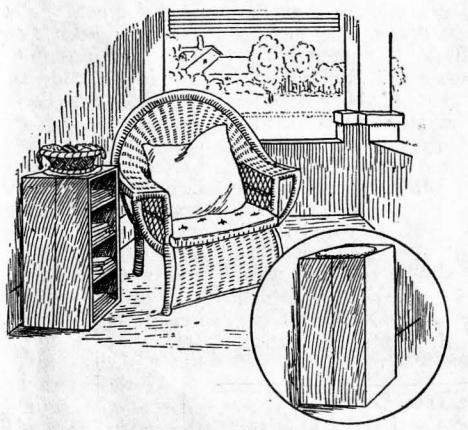
A very useful and inexpensive work-table and tinware cupboard is made from an ordinary kitchen table, using boards for the sides. The legs were sawed off about four inches from the floor and a board bottom nailed on, the legs then nailed on again and castors set on. Doors are of plain picture-molding with board panels. A narrow board in the centre of front for the doors to catch on. Narrow molding finishes it neatly all around the panels. Sides are painted with two coats of flat-white and one coat of white enamel, and the top covered white oilcloth.

E. L. E.



Wishing to beautify a little bare corner of our back yard and utilize the waste pipe from the refrigerator, I had a hole dug sufficiently large to fit in galvanized tub, lined bottom and sides with small honeycomb rocks, arranged larger ones around edge, filled in crevices with leaf-mold, and planted small ferns and forget-me-nots. Virginia-creeper twines around pipe, which is painted green, and the constantly dripping water from pipe causes it to constantly overflow just enough to prevent stagnation and cause plants to grow luxuriantly. The gold fish appeared to enjoy transfer from winter quarters (the globe).

M. S. B.



A magazine-case for the summer porch may be made from a strawberry-crate. Stand the crate on end and place thin boards for shelves on either side of the dividing-board of the crate. At night the open side of the case can be turned toward the wall, and the magazines will be kept clean and not be blown by the wind.

L. P.

Hot Compresses

When using hot compresses it is difficult to wring the clothes out of very hot water. Try the fruit press, for squeezing them. They are piping hot that way.—R. A.

Simple Way of Washing Letters Out of Flour Bags

I use my flour sacks for many purposes. The unbleached ones and the bleached. I have tried many ways of washing out the black letters with little success, but at last have found a good and simple way. When you empty the flour, rub pure lard thoroughly through all the black letters until it is well greased. Let lay for a week or two. Then put in warm water and boil and no traces of any lettering remains. — C. J. B.

Uses for Olive Oil

As a first aid for burns, pour oil freely over the wound and sprinkle with bicarbonate of soda or boracic acid; also excellent for sunburn. It cleans vici-kid or patent leather quite as well as vaseline, is cheaper and more easily applied.

As a toilet article, the writer considers it indispensable, using it at all times, instead of a massage cream for face and neck; for brittle nails and to supply the necessary oil in a dry scalp, rubbing in a small quantity once or twice a week and always before a shampoo.—M. M. B.

To Freshen Summer Dresses

Place a wet cloth over the ironing-board and then your dress or material with the right side down. Iron quickly with a hot iron on the wrong side. The steam rising through the cloth will freshen any thin material to such an extent that the first and subsequent launderings may be postponed considerably. This is a reversal of the time-honored method with the wet cloth on top, and is excellent for thin linens, lawns, cotton voile, nets, etc.—M. M. B.

Clippings

In addition to a large scrap-book in which I paste needlework designs and suggestions, I have a section in the card-index for kitchen recipes in which I place "hints" of a miscellaneous nature, all properly indorsed; thus, under the heading "Stains" I file all suggestions for removing them and as required I give them a trial and note the result on the proper card. I find this much more practical than keeping the various numbers of the magazine on file. — M. M. B.

Churning

When churning and the butter will not come I add an egg well beaten and it will gather into a firm ball. — S.

How to Select Foods

What the Body Needs

The Office of Home Economics Gives Practical Help to Homemakers

IN Bulletin 808 of the United States Department of Agriculture, Caroline L. Hunt and Helen W. Atwater have made a valuable contribution to the literature on the subject of "What to have for three meals a day."

This Bulletin does not attempt to make definite suggestions for obtaining food at low cost or to recommend any special foods or combinations of foods. It tells the woman who plans meals, very simply, what the body needs in its food, and how these needs can be filled by the ordinary food materials. It makes it plain that different kinds or classes of foods serve different uses in the body and it helps the housekeeper to choose those which will serve all these uses without waste. Its study and use will help the housekeeper to tell whether or not she is providing the food which her family needs and is getting the best possible returns for the money she spends.

The contents of the Bulletin includes a clear statement of how to estimate the day's food which is necessary to properly nourish the family under different conditions. This information is illustrated by two interesting pictures showing the food materials necessary for one day's nourishment. It states that the combinations pictured are no better than many others, but that by studying them in connection with what is said in the text the housekeeper may understand better how to make her own wise combinations.

Every housekeeper will be interested in the section which shows how to tell whether or not the food she serves her family is adequate and in the general suggestions at the end of the Bulletin. We reprint one of the most interesting and practical parts of the Bulletin. These three meals are not recommended above many others that might be used. They are given to show that simple inexpensive nourishing foods can be properly combined into dishes such as are commonly used in American homes.

Sample Meals for a Family

(Man, Woman, and Three Small Children)

Breakfast

Fruit, 1¼ pounds of fresh fruit (equivalent to 3 medium-sized oranges, 5 small apples, or a quart-box of strawberries), or 3 or 4 ounces of dried fruit (equivalent to 10 or 12 dates or 4 or 5 figs).
Cereal breakfast food, 4 ounces before being cooked, or about 1½ pints after it is cooked. The equivalent in food value in puffed or flaked, ready-to-eat cereals would be 5 or 6 cups.
Milk on cereal, ¼ cup for each person.
Sugar on fruit, on cereal, or in coffee, 2½ level tablespoons or 1¼ ounces.
Bread, 8 slices, or 8 ounces.
Butter, 1¼ ounces, or 2½ cubic inches.
An egg or 2 ounces of meat, fish, or poultry for each older person, and a glass of milk for each young child.

Dinner

Meat, or fish, ¼ pound per grown person; or, for each child, an egg or a glass of milk.
Potatoes (5 medium sized), 1¼ pounds.
Another vegetable (turnips, spinach, corn, cauliflower, or other), 1 pound.
Bread, 8 slices, or 8 ounces.
Butter, 1¼ ounces, or 2½ cubic inches.
Steamed apple (or other fruit) pudding. (Ingredients: Two cups flour, 2 tablespoons butter, ¾ cup milk, 4 apples, 1 tablespoon sugar.)
Sauce. (Ingredients: One-half cup sugar, 1½ tablespoons flour, 2 teaspoons butter, ¼ cup water, flavoring.)

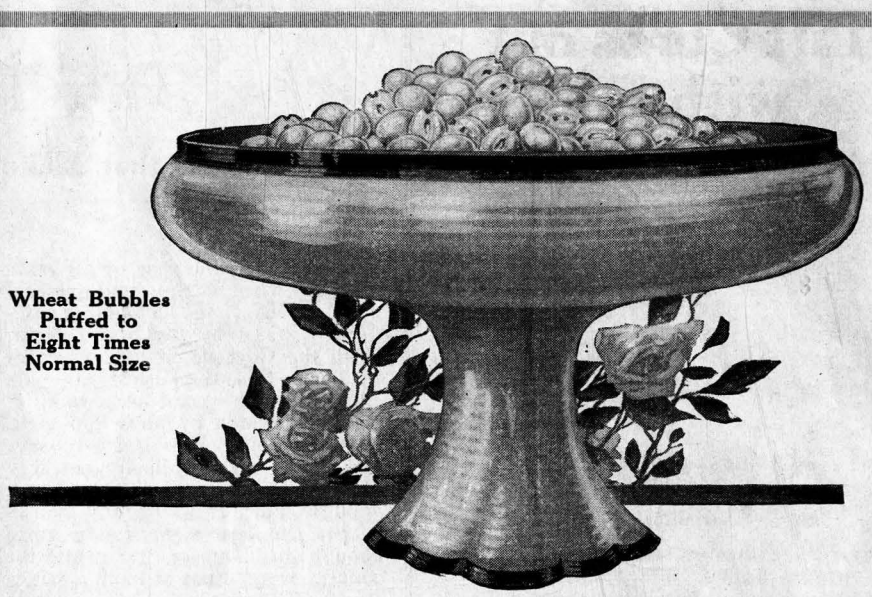
Supper

A gravy made out of 1 pint of skim milk, ¼ cup flour, 2 level teaspoons butter, and 4 ounces salt or smoked fish (just enough for flavor). To this can be added the egg yolk left from the frosting of the cake. (See below.)
Rice, 8 ounces, or 1 cup, measured before being cooked.
Bread, 8 slices, or 8 ounces.
Butter, 1¼ ounces, or 2½ cubic inches.
One-half of a cake. (Ingredients for whole cake: One-fourth cup butter, ½ cup sugar, 1 egg, ½ cup milk, 1½ cups flour, 2½ teaspoons baking-powder.)
Frosting made with 1 egg white and ¼ cup sugar.

One important section of the Bulletin gives a suggestive grouping of foods into five classes: 1, Fruits and Vegetables; 2, Meat and Meat Substitutes; 3, Foods Rich in Starch; 4, Sugar; 5, Foods Very Rich in Fat.

This grouping will help the housekeeper who wishes to save money or time to simplify her meals without making them one-sided or incomplete. It will enable her to determine whether the meals supply all the different materials needed and will prevent substituting one food for another which has an entirely different use. The housewife who has been serving bread, potatoes, and rice or hominy in one meal, will see that one or even two may be left out without omitting any important nutrient. They will show her that a custard which is made of milk and eggs, two foods from group 2, would hardly be needed after a meal in which a liberal supply of meat had been served and that a child does not need milk at the same meal with an egg or meat. It will suggest that baked beans or other legumes or thick soups made of legumes are substitutes for meat rather than foods to be eaten with meat.

NOTE.—*This Bulletin can be obtained by sending directly to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. It is supplied without cost.*



Wheat Bubbles Puffed to Eight Times Normal Size

How Much Whole Wheat

Do Your Children Get?

They get white flour in scores of things, no doubt.
But what of the phosphates, lime, vitamines, etc.?
One cannot thrive without them, as you know. And they are in the outer coats of wheat.

Prof. Anderson's Wheat Multiplies the Supply

Puffed Wheat—invented by Prof. Anderson—supplies a whole-wheat dainty. It brings to children an all-day-long delight—a food and a confection.

It makes every atom of the whole grain available as food. No food cells are left unbroken. Here, for the first time—by steam explosion—every granule is fitted for digestion.

Every ounce of Puffed Wheat means an ounce of whole-wheat nutriment. In ordinary cooking at least half the food cells will remain unbroken. But here no element is lost.

And this whole wheat is tempting. Every taste calls for more. The airy bubbles are crisp and nut-like, yet as flimsy as a snowflake. Millions of children, in this delightful way, get their quota of whole wheat.

Puffed Wheat **Puffed Rice**

and Corn Puffs

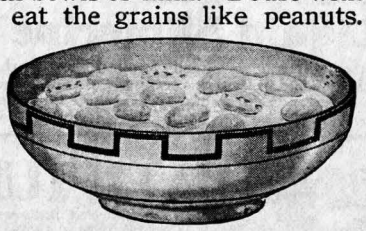
Each 15c Except in Far West

With Berries

Both the Wheat and Rice are whole grains. And in every kernel we create a hundred million steam explosions.

Serve with cream and sugar, mix with fruit, or float in bowls of milk. Douse with melted butter, and let children eat the grains like peanuts.

Let them take the place of part-grain foods, of sweetmeats and of cookies. They are even more inviting. They don't upset the stomach. And they supply the needed whole-grain diet.



In Milk

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers (1615)

Lift Corns out with Fingers

A few drops of Freezone loosen corns or calluses so they peel off

Apply a few drops of Freezone upon a tender, aching corn or a callus. The soreness stops and shortly the entire corn or callus loosens and can be lifted off without a twinge of pain.

Freezone removes hard corns, soft corns, also corns between the toes and hardened calluses. Freezone does not irritate the surrounding skin. You feel no pain when applying it or afterward.

Women! Keep a tiny bottle of Freezone on your dresser and never let a corn ache twice.

Small bottles can be had at any drug store in the United States or Canada.

The Edward Wesley Co., Cincinnati, O.

Freckles

are "as a cloud before the sun" hiding your brightness, your beauty. Why not remove them? Don't delay. Use

STILLMAN'S Freckle Cream

Made especially to remove freckles. Leaves the skin clear, smooth and without a blemish. Prepared by specialists with years of experience. Money refunded if not satisfactory. 50c per jar. Write today for particulars and free booklet,

"Wouldst Thou Be Fair"

Contains many beauty hints, and describes a number of elegant preparations indispensable to the toilet. *Sold by all druggists.*

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Beautifully Curly, Wavy Hair Like "Nature's Own"

In three hours you can have just the prettiest curls and waves! And they remain a long time, when Liquid Silmerine is used before rolling the hair in curlers.

Liquid Silmerine

is perfectly harmless. Easily applied with brush. Hair is nice and fluffy when combed out. Silmerine is also a splendid dressing. Keeps hair fine and glossy. Directions with bottle. At your druggist's.

Folding BATH TUB

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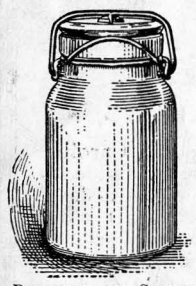
The Thrift of Home Canning

Devices that Make the Work Easy and Methods that Insure Success

By Isobel Brands

THIS is the year of all years when canning and preserving of food should be practiced by the home-maker. With the Government urging every farmer to raise the largest crop possible, and with vacant areas in cities being cultivated by boys and girls, it is the housewife's share to save and can all available surplus. "Every can has a cash value" is a good slogan; even the city housekeeper can find some foods cheap enough to put up or "jar"; and the country woman has at hand a whole stock of vegetables, "greens," and fruits which all too often go to waste, and which she and her daughters can turn into dollars by a little work and study of the new canning methods.



POSITION OF SPRING DURING STERILIZING

POSITION OF SPRING AFTER STERILIZING

The Best Methods

The first common method is called the *"open kettle"* method; this is the familiar old way of bringing food to a certain point of heat, and then with ladle or spoon putting it into pre-sterilized jars. The disadvantage of this method is that, there is so much chance of air and bacteria getting in, from the time of lifting the food into the jar and the time the cap is screwed down. This method is used now only for certain fruits, like peaches or berries, which, when canned in other ways, have too much juice or water in the jar.

The second method in general use is the *"cold pack"* method which is also the method used in most commercial canneries. This simply means that fruits or foods are packed in their natural state into a sterilized jar, covered with boiling syrup or liquor, and then *sterilized in the jar after it is partially sealed, at one period.* This makes it impossible for spores or bacteria to enter the jar after it is filled. It is perhaps the easiest method and one most adaptable to all foods, including left-overs.

The third method is the *intermittent* method. Here *we have sterilization continuing over more than one period;* cans are packed as in method 2, then allowed to sterilize for a certain time; then cooled, and sterilized again. This method is necessary only for some foods, and is generally too long and too taking of fuel to be worth while in general.

It used to be necessary to know different recipes for each different food. But the Government, in its effort to help women in their problems, has reduced the canning of food down to a more exact science, and there are now obtainable what are called the *"Form NR leaflets,"* issued by the States Relations Service of the Department of Washington, D. C. These leaflets *group all foods* into four or five groups, so that by knowing the exact directions for cherries, for instance, one knows them for other similar fruits. These leaflets also contain important directions for making brine, syrup, and other facts of help. Indeed, *they displace largely the old "Farmers" Bulletins* on canning, although even these are helpful, such as:

No. 203.—Canned Fruit, Preserves, and Jellies.

No. 175.—Home Manufacture of Grape Juice.

No. 426.—Canning Peaches on the Farm.

No. 359.—Canning Vegetables in the Home.

All articles used in canning, as spoons, basins, kettles, etc., should be of *enamel,* to avoid any danger of rust. Silver spoons or forks are best for testing. A syrup gauge makes for accurate measuring of the *density* of syrup on which so much depends.

The most common device for sterilizing is the "wash-boiler" used with cover and with a wooden rack in the bottom to prevent jars from touching metal bottom. But a better device is a "steam-cooker," of the type illustrated.

There are also special "canners" on the market, generally of a "water-seal" type, which means a canner having an inner jacket and cover with two columns of water between the sterilizing vat and the outer surface. The chief value of such a canner is that one can maintain a higher temperature, thus saving fuel and energy.

The "pressure cooker" is another canner having very high temperature, and hence giving the quickest results.

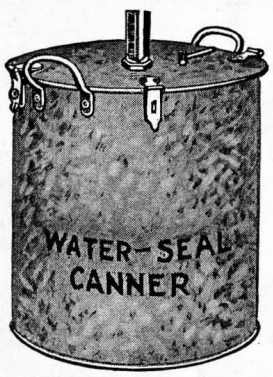
Blanching Sometimes Necessary

Another trick the modern canner is learning is how to "blanch" foods before actual canning. Blanching means the submerging in boiling water for a very few moments to remove dirt, to remove skins, and particularly to take away the "strong" taste and reduce the size of the pulp. For example, "greens," or cabbage are strong, and are bulky. By first blanching this bulk is reduced, and the strongest taste removed.

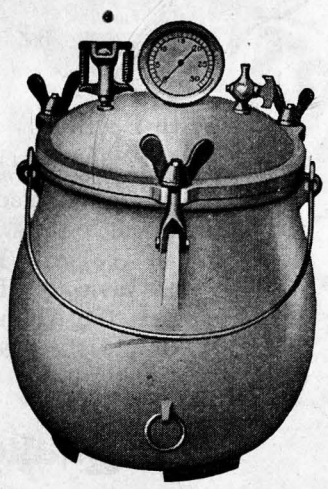
After foods are canned, they should, after being tested, be wrapped in paper to prevent the light getting at them, and then stored in a *cool, dry place.*

Uncle Sam will help you. Your own State Agricultural Experiment Station will also help you if you write it. Determine to make this a "canning year," and by so much add to the thrift and sum of the Nation's wealth and food supply.

There are many needs for a small strainer such as the one pictured. This consists of a wire stand and arm which hold a cheese-cloth bag. A bowl is set under the strainer, into which the contents of the bag can drip indefinitely. It is useful for small quantities of jelly.

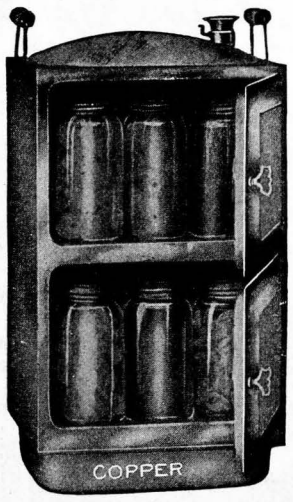


If the work of canning is done on a large scale a good tested canner saves time and fuel. The one illustrated at the left is based on the water-pack method, and is fitted with a thermometer. It is made in two sizes, and could easily be used by a club of women if desired.



The steam cooker with one or several compartments is a familiar device. The one at the right has two compartments with a wire shelf between. This is a convenient size for ordinary home use. Jars are filled and placed on the shelves with the caps slightly open. If the water in the copper base needs to be renewed the cook is notified by a whistle in the top of the cooker.

At the left is a good type of pressure cooker. Like the steam cooker, it is useful for ordinary cooking as well as canning, which makes them both doubly useful household devices. This one is fitted with air-tight covers and a steam gauge, which indicates the amount of pressure in the cooker. Jars are filled in the usual way. The cover of the cooker clamped down and cooking continued for a given time at the required pressure.



"FOR MAN MUST EAT"

The Right Kind of Economy is Not Limiting the Amount of the Right Kind of Food

By Hilda Richmond

NINETY-NINE out of every hundred women begin to cut down the food allowance when they plan to economize. It seems strange, but it is a fact, nevertheless. They cut down the meat and begin to talk about the wonderful nutriment to be found in beans and such foods. The butter next receives their attention and then the milk. These three things always seem to come in regular order in the economical scheme. Eggs, fruits, fresh vegetables, and various other things, commonly classed as high priced, are used as sparingly as possible; many ladies are beginning to feel that the best economy seeks to cut down on something not so essential as the daily food. Health demands good food and plenty of it, particularly for growing children.

Turn Unnecessary Space to Profitable Account

One woman who could not see her way clear to cutting down the allowance for food, but who was forced to live on less, determined to live in less of her house, and so have two rooms to let. It was quite a sacrifice to give up the parlor and the best bedroom, but she soon found that it was far easier to do that than to take the dangerous method of food saving. Her sister cut down on the food allowance and presently the doctor was prescribing cod-liver oil for one of the delicate little ones, so the wise woman concluded that cramped living is not the greatest evil in the world.

Reduce the Sewing Bill

Another housekeeper cut down all extra sewing for herself and the children to the minimum, washing twice a week instead of once, and using only the plainest and stoutest materials. She found that the children needed only half as many garments by this plan, and while it was inconvenient it also had its advantages, and her sewing was cut in half. In more prosperous days she had always had many outgrown garments, but by her economical scheme she had few leftovers, for the children wore them out completely.

Learn Simple Remedies and do not Pay a Doctor When a Cathartic is Sufficient

A friend of mine determined to economize by cutting down the allowance for the doctor, which amounted to many dollars in that family each year. She set herself to study the needs of her husband, herself, and her children, planning their food and clothing and recreations to suit their needs. If a child was taken ill she at once administered a cathartic, as this was the first thing the family physician always did, and put the patient to bed with warm applications and soothing home remedies. If in twenty-four hours it was not well she sent for the doctor, but it was usually ready to jump up and play at the end of that time. Sore throat or anything that might be contagious was promptly put into the doctor's care without waiting, but ordinary illnesses which had once had the doctor at once were now corrected and the cause removed at home.

Buy in Quantities When Possible

In some households stress is put upon economy in getting household supplies. Some ladies buy their sugar at wholesale, and their soap and such groceries in bulk. This is a good plan if one has a store closet, but in a small house it would not do at all. We save from ten to fifty dollars yearly by stocking our store closet from bargain sales with goods that will last, but if we had no store closet the extra goods would be a vexation. Of course those sales do not happen every day, but by watching and laying in large quantities it is possible to save a nice amount.

Plant a Garden or Keep Chickens in the Back Yard

Many families are beginning to economize by turning their back yards to good account in raising chickens and vegetables. Chickens will not do well a long time in a small space, so they are buying a dozen and keeping them for what eggs they will lay and then killing them for the table. With dressed poultry at twenty cents per pound — old hens — a country bunch of young hens were recently secured for thirteen cents per pound. Seven cents per pound makes a vast difference when it comes to using a five-pound chicken, and these hens laid daily until they were killed. Others were then bought to take their places, so there was no trouble with sickness caused by close quarters. Vegetables can be grown in back yards to good advantage, as it is not a burden to water and care for a small plot, and really furnishes amusement and profit to the whole family. Little beds of lettuce, onions, radishes, tomatoes, beans, and other easily grown vegetables will supply the family table, and often give some to sell. A young man who clerked in a shoe store, who had but one town lot to garden out of hours, sold twenty-five dollars' worth of lettuce from his plot and then had some left for his chickens. It all depends upon the family what can be done with the back yard.

Avoid Extravagance of Course, but do not Limit Quantity or Quality

So the right kind of economy may pass by the food question unless there has been reckless extravagance in buying, and economize on the things that are less important. Often it pays to dispense with the maid and teach the children to help, for what a maid eats and wastes is a large item in the household budget. We can be healthy and happy with less expensive clothes, and we can lend a hand at cultivating the back yard or doing less sewing, to our profit, but we can not subsist healthily and happily on half enough food or even on enough food of the wrong kind. Every one should have plenty of good wholesome food three times a day to keep to the highest level of efficiency.

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The Picnic Lunch—What it Should Include and How to Pack It

By Alice Carson

THE question of what to take for the picnic lunch often becomes a serious one. Care should be taken to provide a well-balanced menu, wholesome and appetizing, with plenty of variety for different tastes. Too much sweets and starch should be avoided, as well as rich foods of all kinds. If the children form part of the picnic party, it will be only a kindness to them to see that the lunch contains nothing that will upset their digestion. How often a child's holiday is spoiled by eating too much rich cake, salad, candy, or other rich food, which should never find its way into the children's picnic lunch.

Sandwiches

Sandwiches, of course, form the foundation of the lunch, they are of endless variety, easily and quickly made. The bread for sandwiches should be at least twenty-four hours old and should be sliced very thin; if the edges are trimmed off the sandwiches are daintier, but many prefer leaving the crust on. Home-made light bread is preferable, it can be white, graham, or rye, and may have nuts, raisins, currants, or dates worked into it, making it most delicious.

Bread and butter sandwiches are delicious, fresh, sweet butter should be used, a little onion juice, horseradish, or finely minced olives worked into the butter give it a more savory taste. Date bread makes a splendid sandwich with only butter for filling. Cream cheese mixed with chopped nuts, dates, or raisins makes a good filling. Hard-boiled eggs minced fine, seasoned with salt and pepper, chopped pickles or olives, make a nice filling for a lettuce sandwich. Minced celery and apples mixed with mayonnaise dressing or whipped cream, or chopped celery, dates, and nuts may be used for fruit sandwiches, sugar being added if sweet sandwiches are desired.

Among the meats most suitable for sandwich filling are boiled tongue, chicken, roast beef, boiled ham, crab and shrimp. The meat should be minced very fine or thinly sliced, and mixed with prepared mustard, olives, or pickles chopped fine, pepper and salt to taste.

Fried chicken is always a favorite with picnickers. Each piece should be wrapped separately in waxed paper, then it can be eaten without soiling the fingers. Chicken or veal loaf can be easily carried if wrapped in waxed paper, and sliced and served as desired.

Salads are Desirable

Salads may be carried in a paper carton or individual portions put in paper jelly-glasses if preferred; this is daintier but only practical if for a small crowd. Potatoes mixed with green peas or beans, a little onion, parsley, and French dressing, or boned chicken mixed with celery, olives, and mayonnaise dressing, make suitable picnic salads. Sweet green peppers filled with minced lamb or veal, pimentoes, chopped parsley, and French dressing, lemon peels from which the pulp has been removed, cut in halves and filled with the pulp, pineapple, cherries, nuts, and salad dressing or whipped cream make attractive and delicious salads for the picnic lunch. Another fruit combination is canned pears, oranges, and English walnuts mixed with whipped cream and sweetened.

Do not Overlook a Plentiful Supply of Fruit

Fresh fruits should be supplied plentifully to balance the heavier foods. Strawberries, in season, should not be overlooked, serve them from an attractive basket *au naturel.*

Of course some cake must be supplied, but it should be plain; small cakes are the most suitable and can be made in many fancy shapes to please the eye as well as the taste. Olives, pickles, and salted nuts are the usual picnic relishes. Deviled eggs are always a favorite and should be wrapped in waxed paper.

Iced lemonade or milk if carried in a thermos bottle, or in an ordinary bottle and placed in a cool place, preferably a spring, and served cold makes a welcome addition to the lunch. If a quantity of lemonade is desired make a syrup of lemon juice and sugar to be carried to the picnic grounds and add the water there, caution should be taken to see that the water is pure. If water is to be carried use a tin milk cooler or jug, wrapped in a wet cloth to keep it cool.

Packing the Lunch Basket

Now comes the difficulty of packing and serving the lunch. A large, flat basket with lids is the best receptacle, it should be lined with paper; waxed paper is best, as it keeps the food fresh and keeps out the dust. Care must be taken in arranging the things in the basket so they will not mash or come in contact with one another, it is better to wrap everything separately. Paper-cooking bags can be used to advantage in packing cakes, salads, and other things.

Paper plates, drinking-cups, and serving dishes, a Japanese paper table-cloth (costing about fifteen cents), and paper napkins have all become convenient necessities, they can be thrown away after using, and save the wear linen table-cloths and napkins receive on an outing, and prevent the loss and breakage of dishes. Knives, forks, and spoons can be bought at small cost at the ten-cent store and saved for such occasions.

Priscilla Fashions

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 21]

The waist and skirt at the top of the page combine very nicely in a dress, but they are also excellent models to use with waist or skirt of contrasting color or material.

Like No. 8381, the embroidery, worked in satin-stitch, is in white and a darker shade of the dress fabric, and if the collar is white the color scheme of the embroidery is reversed on this part. Placing of white and color can be clearly seen in the illustration. Lines around collar and up and down pockets are simple running-stitch in color.

No. 8311. LADIES' WAIST. *Sizes,* 36 *and* 40. Embroidery design for collar stamped on white, rose, or blue poplin, with same material to complete waist, either size, $1.25. Silk for working, 20 cents extra; cotton for working, 9 cents extra. Perforated stamping patterns, 20 cents each. Transfer patterns, 10 cents each.

No. 8368. LADIES' SKIRT. *Sizes,* 26 *and* 30. Embroidery design for pockets stamped on white, rose, or blue poplin, with same material to complete skirt, either size, $1.60. Silk for working, $1.05 extra; cotton for working, 27 cents extra. Perforated stamping patterns, 30 cents each. Transfer patterns, 15 cents each.

No. 8381. MISSES' DRESS. Embroidery design for collar and cuffs stamped on white poplin and white poplin, not stamped, for belt and lining for pockets, with design for waist and pockets stamped on rose or blue poplin, with same to complete dress, $2.85. Silk for working, 80 cents extra; cotton for working, 30 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern of embroidery design, 45 cents. No transfer pattern.

No. 8323. MISSES' DRESS. *Sizes,* 16 *and* 20 *years.* Embroidery design stamped on white mercerized cotton voile (6¼ yards), $2.50; on fine white batiste, (5½ yards), $3.00. White cotton for working, 98 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, either size, 45 cents. No transfer pattern.

No. 8372. GIRLS' DRESS. *Sizes,* 8 *and* 12 *years.* Embroidery design stamped on white, rose, or blue poplin, *size* 8 *years,* $1.50; *size* 12 *years,* $2.00; design for collar and cuffs stamped on white poplin with same material, not stamped, for belt, and design for dress stamped on rose or blue poplin, *size* 8 *years,* $1.50; *size* 12 *years,* $2.00. Cotton for working, 21 cents extra; silk for working, 60 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, either size, 40 cents. No transfer pattern.

Embroidery commenced on any one piece, 75 cents additional.

350 Good Times for 20 Dollars

What a City Mother Did for Her Children During the Summer Vacation

By Mrs. Scott Ryder

MY husband's salary cannot make possible a country holiday for myself and our four children, but it suffices to give us two dollars a week to spend on summer vacation pleasures. On this small allowance we manage to have a good time of some sort every day. A good time for five people for seventy days and all for twenty dollars!

How do we do it? By careful planning and taking thorough account of natural resources. As soon as the schools close the children are allotted daily tasks that keep them out of mischief in the morning hours and lighten Mother's labor. Meat is left more and more out of our diet and less heating varieties of food substituted; this, I believe, has much to do with our keeping fit in the heat of a very hot city. Moving-picture shows are vetoed, children breathe enough of the bad air in such places during the cold weather.

Monday is our "Geography Day." I have discovered that there are many places of interest outside our city within the ten-cent fare limit; so early on Monday morning I pack a basket-luncheon that is just as inexpensive as if it were to be eaten at home; read the children some poem or interesting passage of history connected with the town we elect to visit on this particular day; and gaily set forth. This means an open-car ride which costs us just one dollar for the round trip, besides which the places chosen to be visited are for the most part out in the health-giving open country. Long since other children have become interested in our jaunts and have begged to join us, whereupon Monday usually finds me chaperon to a lively and happy juvenile picnic-party. Surely our "Geography Day" is a rare success.

Tuesday is our "Museum Day." Although our city has a splendid art gallery, a central library, decorated with invaluable art panels, and several museums, all open free to the public, during the winter season the youngsters have been too busy to get the benefit.

Wednesday is our day for the beach, which is only a five-cent fare from our home. Doubtless, were it not so near, Wednesday would be "River-Park Day." At first the children depleted our meagre spending allowance by coaxing for things which, if withheld, appeared to spoil their enjoyment, and I much feared that the beach holiday was one that we could ill afford to continue. Then I discovered a way out of the difficulty. Every Wednesday afternoon, just before we were ready to start, I popped corn and served it and peanuts bought for eight cents a quart, until the children would not be likely to want anything more that day. Thus I was certain that what they ate was harmless, that it depleted our pleasure-fund to the extent of only fifteen cents, and that my young brood, feeling that they had already had the "spread" part of the day, turned their minds wholly to games in the sand and sea.

Thursday we devote to mercantile investigation. My two boys declare that this is the "red letter day" of the week, but, like "Museum Day," it costs us nothing but a good brisk walk to our destination. It is very surprising to discover the number of business plants that actually welcome visitors. On ten consecutive Thursdays we inspected: a canning factory, a juvenile magazine publishing-house, the kitchen of one of our largest hotels, a wholesale bakery, a shipyard, a fireworks factory, an automobile plant, a large confectionery establishment, and a couple of cotton mills. Without expending a penny my children and self gained some insight into many industries, and, as they put it, they had themes enough for school compositions for years and years.

Friday is my children's "At Home" day. I always have a dainty though inexpensive repast of ice cream and little sweet cakes for them to serve, and there is no dearth of small guests. I feel that entertaining in this fashion teaches my children unselfishness and the rare art of making others happy.

Saturday is our shopping day. Then I teach my children the principles of economical buying. It is very easy to spend several hours in any of the larger shops without fatigue. There are so many departments to stroll through, where one always finds something new or hitherto unnoticed.

Sunday is, as it should be, our day of rest. We rise late; at noon the children attend Sunday-school. Often in the afternoon there are guests. In the early evening we attend an excellent municipal concert in the Public Gardens.

Explanation of Crochet Stitches

CHAIN (ch). Make a slip knot on needle, draw thread through this loop. Again draw thread through this second loop and continue till ch is of length required.

SLIP STITCH (sl st). Put hook through work at st indicated in directions; draw thread through work and loop on needle at same time.

DOUBLE (d). Put hook through work, thread over hook and draw through, making two loops on needle; thread over again and draw through both loops.

HALF TREBLE (h t). Thread over needle, hook through work, thread over, and draw through, giving three sts on needle, thread over and draw through the three sts at once.

TREBLE (t). Thread over the needle, hook through work, thread over and draw through, giving three sts on needle, thread over, draw through two, over again and draw through remaining two.

DOUBLE TREBLE (d t). Thread over twice, hook through work, thread over and draw through, giving four sts on needle, * thread over and draw through two; repeat from * twice.

LONG TREBLE (l t). Thread over three times, hook through work, thread over and draw through, giving five sts on needle, thread over, work off by twos.

PICOT (p). A p is formed on a ch by joining the last four sts (or any given number) in a ring by working a d in the fourth st, counting from hook. In making p on d around the edge of motifs, the d is worked in the top of the last d.

FILET CROCHET. Filet crochet consists of open meshes called spaces (sp) and solid meshes called blocks (bl). A sp consists of 2 t with 2 chain (ch) between; a bl consists of 4 t; two or more bl consist of 3 times the number of bl plus 1 t. When a bl comes over a sp work t in t, 2 t over ch of 2, t in t. A foundation ch must be 3 times the number of meshes in the first row plus 6 ch to turn and form the first sp, or plus 3 ch to form first t, t in ninth st from hook for first sp, or fourth st from hook for bl. Chain 5 to turn and form first sp in succeeding rows. When a row starts with a bl, 3 ch equal first t of bl.

To add spaces at the beginning of a row ch 3 times the number of spaces plus 5, t in 9th st from hook for 1st sp and continue as usual. Put final t of added spaces in last t of previous row. At the end of a row add spaces thus: Chain 2, 1 t in same st with last t for first sp, and for each succeeding sp, ch 2, 1 t in middle of last 1 t (on level with top of previous row).

To drop spaces slip stitch across to starting-point.

The Priscilla Junior Club

Open to Children Under Seventeen

DEAR JUNIORS:

You are all waiting to hear about the doll dresses that we received in March and April. There were one hundred and fifty-six dresses and nearly all of them were good! We hung them on big screens here in the editorial rooms, and many people admired them and exclaimed about them.

I can only mention a few of the dresses because I have so little space, but I do wish that I could have sent a prize to every single girl who sent a dress. We found it impossible to award only nine prizes and so added fourteen others!

Nettie Bateman sent the dress that was perhaps the most daintily finished of all those received. She is an invalid and lives with her mother in a tiny, vine-covered cottage. When Mother is away and Nettie all alone, her little dog "Puff" climbs up into the hammock with her and stays until Mother comes back. Now she will have "Baby Rosebud" for company also. I wonder if "Puff" will like "Rosebud."

Martha Morrison made her dress, dainty tatting, hemstitching, and all, while lying flat on her back in a plaster cast! Mary Yates sent a nicely made dress and wrote that she would very much like to have a "Baby Rosebud," but would rather that her little friend Martha Morrison received one. Wasn't that nice of her, Juniors?

Georgie Lehman and Lillian Honick are both in a hospital; Georgie has been there for five years, and Lillian for three years. They both made nice dresses and embroidered them prettily and certainly deserved their prizes. Lillian wrote how delighted she is with "Rosebud," and says that she will now spend her time making clothes for her.

Judith Tucker drew all the designs for the embroidery on her doll clothes from the pictures in the March Junior page. Eleanor Barrell did her first solid embroidery on her dress. Lucille Patterson sent in a sampler for the sampler contest four years ago when she was only six years old. For this contest she sent a very pretty baby doll's dress, carefully made.

JANET CRAIG sent No. 1, a pretty linen dress that was much admired. She wrote that she made the pattern for the scalloping by marking around a penny.

Frieda Seifert, of Indiana, is ten years old. She sent dress No. 2, which was made of pink plaid gingham left from one of her own dresses. Her mother is a dressmaker and Frieda, as her papa says, shows some of the same talent. Ruth George, of Iowa, only nine years old, sent the charming little flower-sprigged muslin shown in No. 3. It has a lace vest, and is trimmed with blue crochet cord and neck finish. Number 4 is a blue dress with a white collar and section down the front. It is trimmed with white chain-stitch and laced with white cord. Mildred Boykin, of Virginia, ten years old, made it. Number 5 is pink worn over a white guimpe. It is decorated with pink French knots and a broad pink satin sash, and was made by Genevieve E. Titus, of Washington. She is also ten years old.

1

2

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6

7

Some of the Prettiest Dresses

Don't you like the cunning pockets on No. 6? There was a pink-edged "hanky" in one pocket! The dress was made by Eleanor A. Winne, and was pink with white crochet as finish for neck, sleeves, and belt.

Elizabeth Smith sent No. 7, which was considered by many to be the prettiest dress of all. The stitches were not so carefully taken as on many others, but the style was unusually attractive. It was made of tan muslin, covered with pin dots of red, and was decorated with red ribbon threaded through cream lace beading. The crowning glory was a red satin jumper of which any doll could well be proud.

I must mention the beautiful hemstitching that Mary Montieth did on her dainty white dress. Many people were astonished that so young a girl had the patience to take the tiny stitches.

I cannot close without mentioning the doll which Catherine LaChausse, a little twelve-year-old girl, made from bleached sugar-bags. She embroidered the doll's face, made its hair, shoes, stockings, and all the clothing. We wanted to give Catherine a prize, but the prizes had to be awarded for the dresses only. Perhaps some day we will have a "rag doll" contest. Wouldn't that be fun?

Your loving

AUNT PRISCILLA.

"Baby Rosebud" Prize Winners

Margaret Diddell, 6 years, Fla.; Jacque Bloodgood, 9 years, Mo.; Audrey Patterson, 9 years, Mass.; Nettie P. Bateman, 10 years, N. C.; Mabelle Boyce, 11 years, D. C.; Doris Howard, 11 years, Kan.; Martha E. Morrison, 11 years, La.; Lillian Mildred Honick, 12 years, N. Y.; Judith Tucker, 12 years, Tex.; Opal Studebaker, 13 years, Ind. Other prize winners are: Dorothy Tyler, 7 years, Conn.; Dorothy Gittinger, 8 years, Okla.; Eula May Nelson, 9 years, Wyo.; Eleanor Barrell, 10 years, Vt.; Stella Morris, 11 years, Pa.; Elizabeth Stolp, 11 years, Cal.; Faye Casterline, 12 years, Oreg.; Fairy Simpson, 12 years, Tex.; Mary Monteith, 12 years, Miss.; Georgie Anna Lehman, 13 years, N. Y.; Vera Lofgren, 13 years, Minn.; Mary Yates, 13 years, La.; Sadie Pickering, 15 years, Minn.

HONORABLE MENTION. — Alice Duffy, 8 years, Neb.; Erma Dicks, 9 years, Ariz.; Dorothy Barrett, 9 years, Mo.; Frances Lowers, 9 years, Pa.; Elizabeth Moomaw, 10 years, Va.; Lucille Patterson, 10 years, Cal.; Delphine Caron, 11 years, C. A.; Miriam Jenkins, 11 years, Wyo.; Margaret Pike, 11 years, Mass.; Roberta Prater, 11 years, Ill.; Olive Rowell, 11 years, Idaho; Berneda Thomas, 11 years, Ind.; Pauline Whitford, 11 years, Mont.; Janet Craig, 11 years, N. J.; Mary Owen, 12 years, Ill.; Lucille Riggins, 12 years, Neb.; Eleanor Winne, 12 years, N. Y.; Julia Mimms, 13 years, Miss.; Amelia Pirtle, 13 years, Ky.; Elizabeth Smith, 13 years, N. Y.; Dorothy Smith, 13 years, N. Y.

May Prize Winners

Marjorie Ferguson, 8 years, Colo.; Irene Fréchette, 8 years, Que.; Frank J. Reichardt, 9 years, Ill.; Helen Muncil, 11 years, Kan.; Paul Reno, 11 years, Wisc.; Mary Colgrove, 11 years, Conn.; Norma Russell, 11 years, Colo.; Doris Pease, 12 years, Ohio; Margaretha Petersen, 12 years, Iowa; Marjory Kendall, 13 years, Mass.; Roland Nies, 13 years, Wisc.

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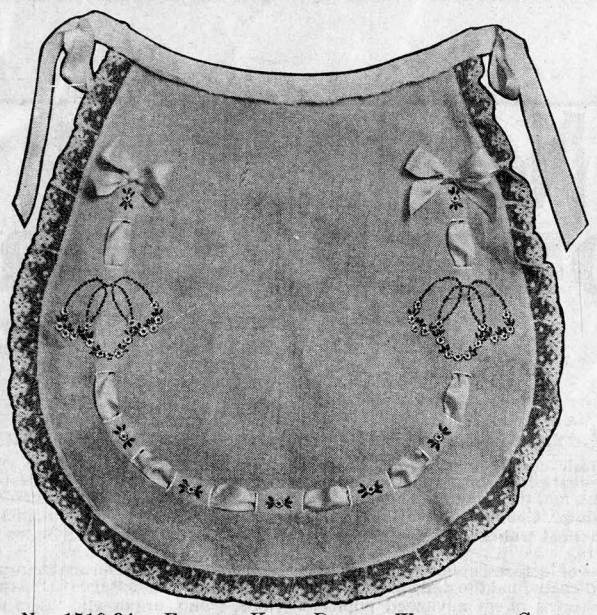

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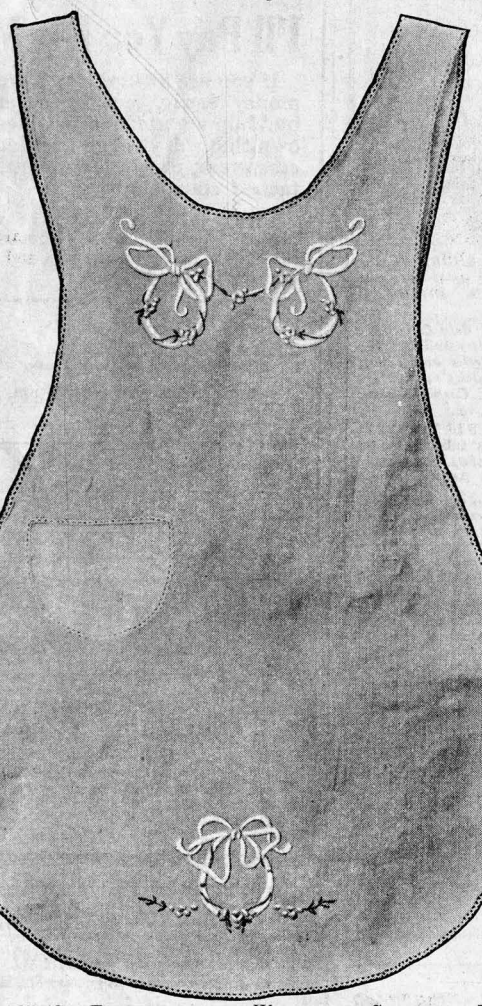

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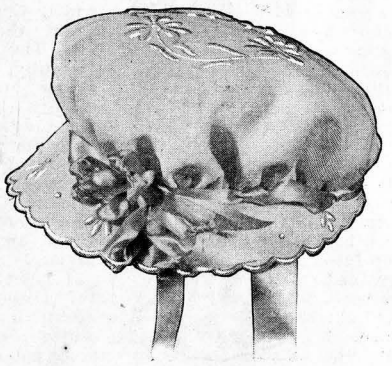
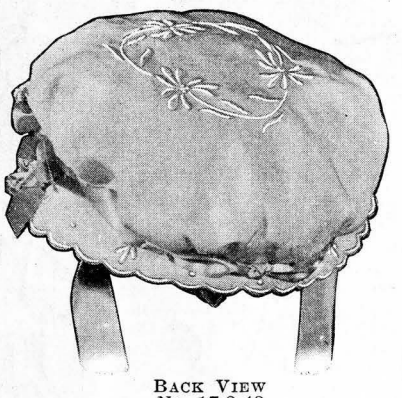


No. 17-3-43. HAT. *Size, 1 to 2 years.* Design stamped on white piqué, 40 cents. White cotton for working, 14 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 30 cents.



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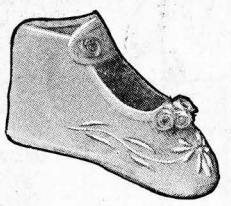
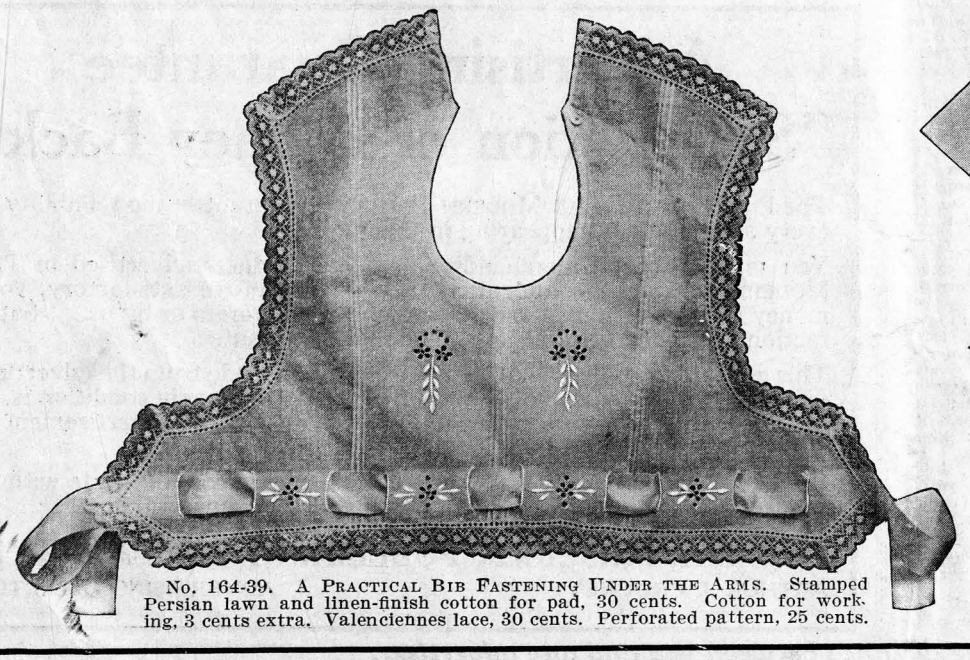


No. 17-3-42. BOOTEES. Design stamped on white piqué, cut and bound, ready to make up, 25 cents. White cotton for working, 7 cents extra. Silk roses, pink or blue, 35 cents extra.

Work commenced on any one piece, so you can see just how the stitches are made, 75 cents additional.



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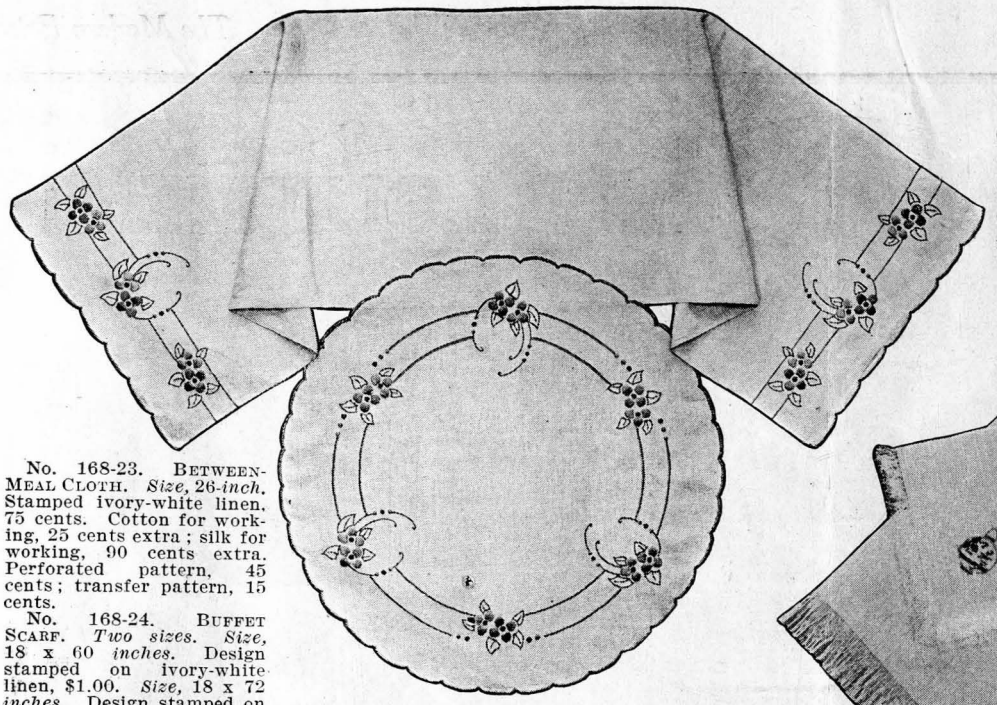
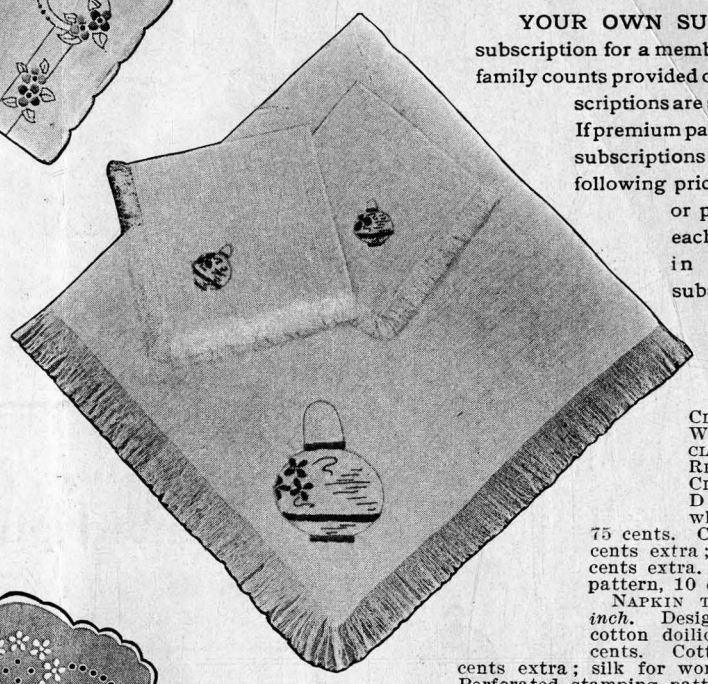


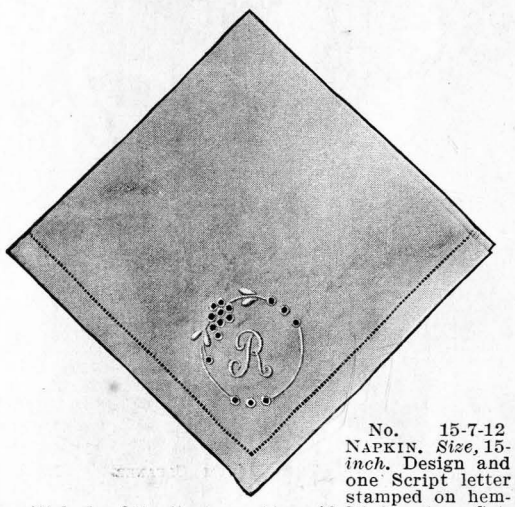
No. 168-23. BETWEEN-MEAL CLOTH. *Size,* 26-*inch.* Stamped ivory-white linen, 75 cents. Cotton for working, 25 cents extra; silk for working, 90 cents extra. Perforated pattern, 45 cents; transfer pattern, 15 cents.

No. 168-24. BUFFET SCARF. *Two sizes. Size,* 18 x 60 *inches.* Design stamped on ivory-white linen, $1.00. *Size,* 18 x 72 *inches.* Design stamped on ivory-white linen, $1.15. Cotton for working, 20 cents extra, or silk for working, 70 cents extra. Perforated pattern, 25 cents; transfer pattern, 15 cents.

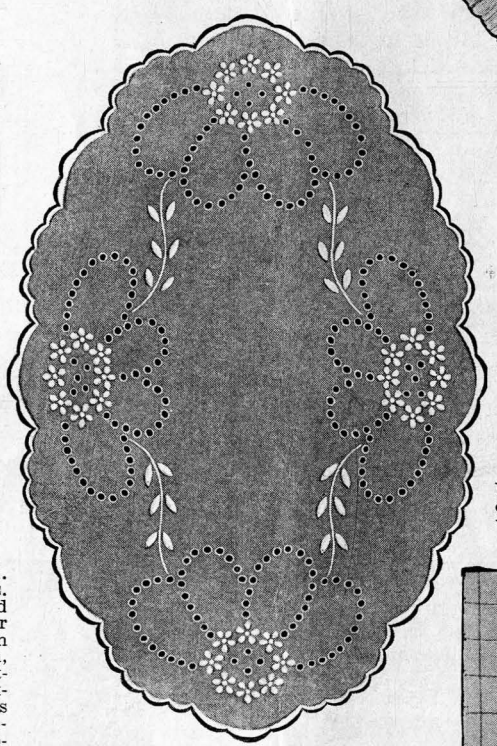


No. 17-2-42. TEA CLOTH AND NAPKINS OF WHITE COTTON DOILICLOTH EMBROIDERED IN RED AND BLUE. TEA CLOTH. *Size,* 36-*inch.* Design stamped on white cotton doilicloth, 75 cents. Cotton for working, 15 cents extra; silk for working, 35 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 10 cents.

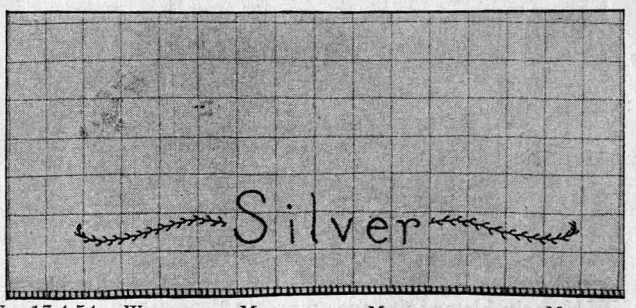
NAPKIN TO MATCH. *Size,* 14-*inch.* Design stamped on white cotton doilicloth, six napkins, 85 cents. Cotton for working, 15 cents extra; silk for working, 40 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 5 cents. Transfer patterns are not supplied.



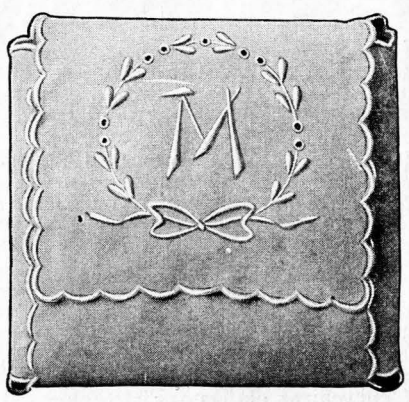
No. 15-7-12 NAPKIN. *Size,* 15-*inch.* Design and one Script letter stamped on hemstitched white linen napkins, $2.35 for six. Cotton for working six napkins, 7 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, including one Script letter, 10 cents.



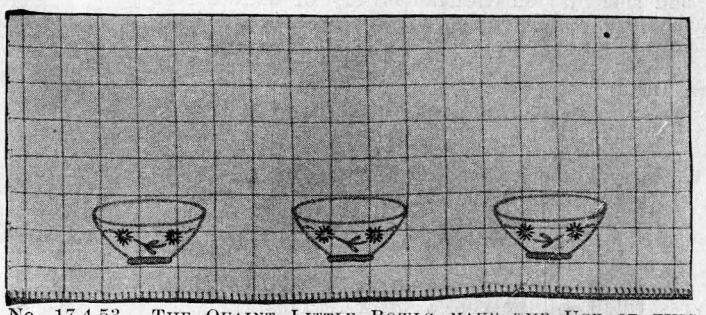
No. 17-2-2. OVAL CENTREPIECE. *Size,* 14 x 22 *inches.* Design stamped on white linen, 55 cents. Cotton for working, 35 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 35 cents. Transfer pattern, 15 cents.



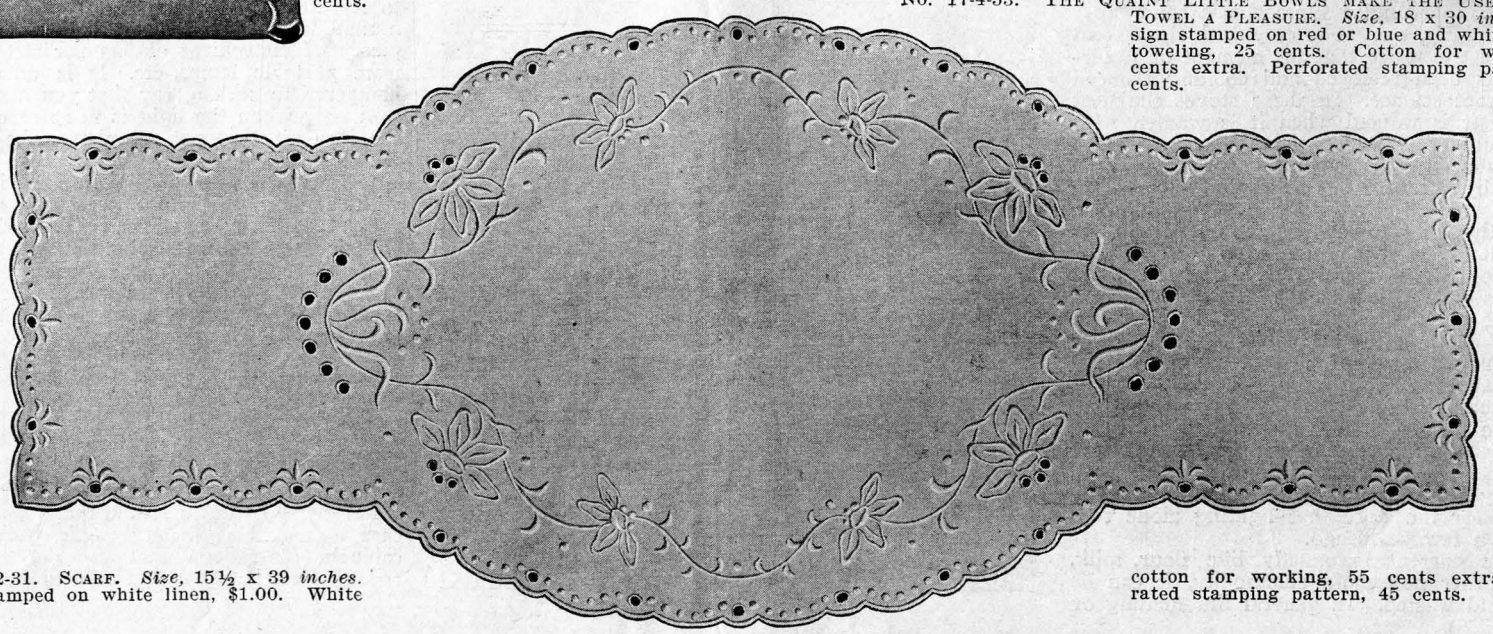
No. 17-4-54. WITH THIS MARKING NO MISTAKE WILL BE MADE IN USING THE SILVER TOWEL. *Size,* 18 x 30 *inches.* Design stamped on red or blue and white checked toweling, 25 cents. Cotton for working, 3 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 10 cents.



No. 15-7-21. NAPKIN CASE. Design and one letter stamped on white linen, 65 cents. Cotton for working, 12 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, including one letter, 25 cents. Transfer pattern, including one letter, 15 cents.



No. 17-4-53. THE QUAINT LITTLE BOWLS MAKE THE USE OF THIS TOWEL A PLEASURE. *Size,* 18 x 30 *inches.* Design stamped on red or blue and white checked toweling, 25 cents. Cotton for working, 9 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 15 cents.



No. 17-2-31. SCARF. *Size,* 15½ x 39 *inches.* Design stamped on white linen, $1.00. White cotton for working, 55 cents extra. Perforated stamping pattern, 45 cents.

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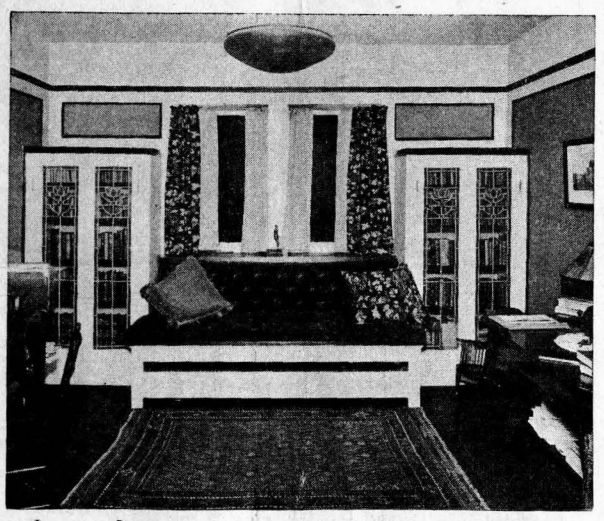


INDIRECT LIGHTING ABOVE AND A PORTABLE LIGHT AT THE SIDE IS SATISFACTORY FOR A SMALL ROOM

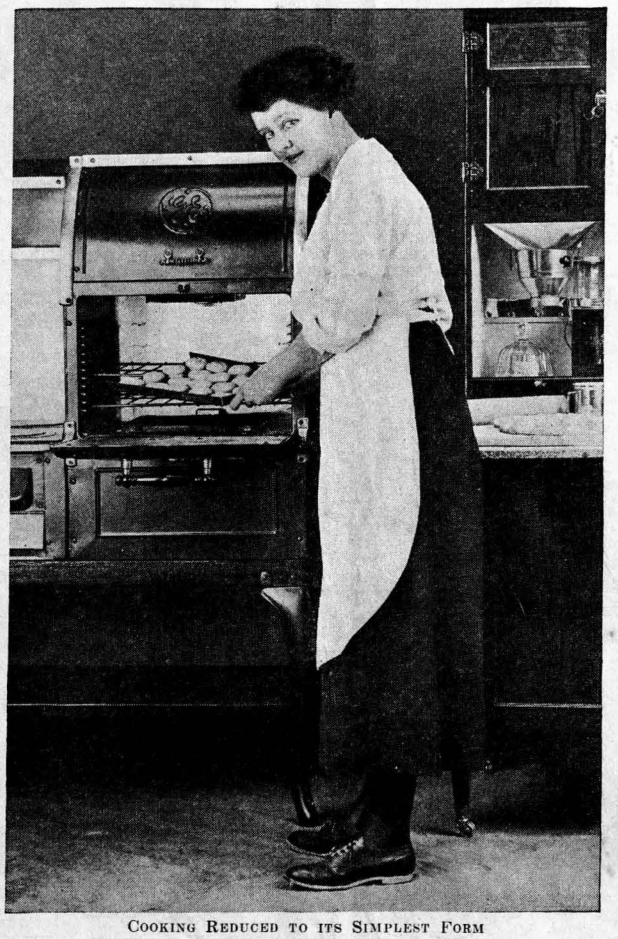
THE VACUUM CLEANER

IN early history fire was worshiped as a god or feared as an evil spirit, but through the ages it has been learned, conquered, and made to serve rather than to be feared, and side by side with the history of culture is the history of making fire or heat in all its forms and phases an efficient household servant.

In a recent cook-book, under the title of "Oven Management," the writer says, "Unless the cook can manage the oven her culinary accomplishments will be sadly restricted"—for the culinary authority frankly admits that, "There are times when ovens seem to be living beings and extremely tiresome beings at that. One day the oven simply will not heat, another day it can not be kept sufficiently cool, or the heat rises all to the top or settles all to the bottom regardless of the cook's wishes. This is due, of course, to changing atmospheric conditions; wind, humidity, etc. It is only with the advent of the electric range that the element of uncertainty has been removed and cooking reduced to an exact science. In these stoves the heat is where it is wanted when it is wanted with a minimum of wasted fuel and energy. Some of the new ranges have an automatic time feature, by means of which a housewife can prepare her meal at any time, put it in the oven and set the clock to turn on the current at the proper hour. When the oven reaches the proper cooking temperature, as determined by the tables furnished with the range, the current is cut off automatically and thereafter cooking proceeds as in a fireless cooker. This device is obviously a saver of current as well as being a great convenience.

The secret of economy in electricity is getting full value for the current used and not wasting it. Modern equipment in themselves are more economical, and careful planning will do the rest. One may now have light plus all the little luxuries for the price that lighting alone represented a few years ago.

Electric current is exactly like flour, milk, or any other household commodity, it can be spilled and wasted. In general illuminating or decorative lighting it is well to use shades to soften and diffuse the brightness. But when direct light is needed for reading or on the kitchen or dining-room table, reflectors will throw the light just where it is needed so that a smaller lamp can do the work and the extra current formerly allowed to flood walls and ceilings can represent the added luxury of heat pads, flat-irons, sweepers, toasters, and other devices with no additional expense.



COOKING REDUCED TO ITS SIMPLEST FORM

If you wish to add to these comforts or conveniences, it is no great trouble to increase your electrical equipment. When you come to think of it, it is easier than increasing your equipment of furniture. Because you must go out and select your furniture and the electrician must come to the house to do the wiring. Don't feel that your electric wiring is like your chimney, built for all time. You can add to it just as you add books or furniture, and a maximum of comfort is gained by having plenty of convenient outlets for attaching fan, iron, portable lamps, etc. It is unwise to be hampered in such a way that you must use the iron only when the light is not needed, or that the iron must be put away to make room for the electric fan.

When the wiring is installed, have it designed with a view to future comfort as well as present necessity, so that the extension of the electric service means addition to the system, not expensive alterations. Certainly the ideal time to do the wiring is when the house is being built, but wiring by modern methods does not mean marring the walls and fixtures or greatly disturbing the routine of the home. Small holes are cut for switches and fixtures, and the wires passed between floors and walls, fishing them through air spaces, then covering the holes with switches or fixtures, in an incredibly short time you are ready to push the button and turn on the current.

For those living in rented houses who do not care to install a wiring system there are wall cabinets (so-called) that are connected with regular electric street service, and can be easily taken down and moved from house to house.